New Theory

CONSUMPTIONS.



New Theory

COMBUMPTIONS

DESCRIPTION PORTLANDS

NEW THEORY

Consumptions:

More especially of a

PHTHISIS,

Consumption of the Lungs.

WHEREIN.

After a brief History of the Distemperaits various Symptoms throughout its several Degrees, and every minute Step it takes, from its first invading the Patient, to its final Termination.

Enquiry is made

Concerning the Prime, Essential, and hitherto accounted Inexplicable CAUSE of that Disease, so very Endemick to this Nation, and generally fatal to those it seizes on.

With an Account

Of the great Number of Medicines, and various Methods of CURB recommended for Consumptions; and the different Opinions of Authors concerning them.

The Possibility of Healing Ulcers in the Lungs afferted, the strongest Objections against it answered, and a different and more probable Method of CURB advanced, than commonly practifed,

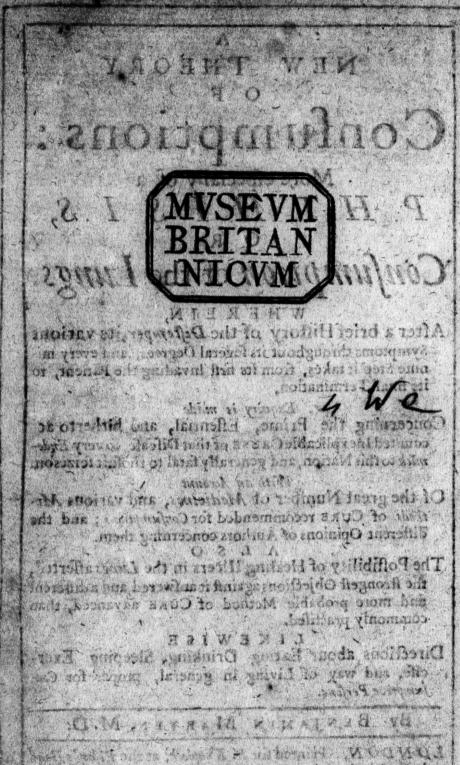
LIKEWISE

Directions about Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Exercise, and way of Living in general, proper for Confumptive Persons.

By BENJAMIN MARTEN, M.D.

LONDON, Printed for R. Knaplock, at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard; A. Bell, at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornbill; F. Hooke, at the Flavor de Luce against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, and C. King, at the Judge's Head in Wessminster-Hall. MDCCXX.

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Anna day a salest

There as all the rest. PREFACE



HERE starcely was ever any Book wrote and published, how good and correct in its kind soever, but what met with Opposition, Censure, or Ridicule from People of ill Nature, and of a

and that more especially cavilling Disposition, if any Thing New or Uncommon with advanced 12 House

Thus the Circulation of the Blood, discovered by the Immortal Harvey, was by fevetal opposed and laugh'd at; many of the bright briefly, and yes living Ornancus of the prefend Age also, who bave carried Arts and Sciences to a superations Heighth, have had
their sharling Detractors; and even the
Glory of the English Nation, the great Sir
Isaac Newton, who, according to the learned Boerhave, knows as much as all the rest
of Mankind together, has been carp'd at by invidious Pens.

That the following Sheets therefore, should escape the splenetick Restections of instances Persons, is as far from my Expectation, as their Treatment of them and me, will be from sharing any part of my Conserna-

Perfection is not to be attain'd in this Life, and no Man, or hardly any Work, is entirely free from Error, consequently it cannot be supposed that these Papers, wrote at my leisure Hours, should be without Faults.

Correctness

pression; is what I make no Presentant to, all that I have endeavour'd, in respect to the Language, is, to be its plain and intelligible as possible, and to deliver my Sentiments as clearly, and in as few Words as conveniently I could, to be well underflood.

That the Symptoms, Steps and Gradations of Consumptions, as Jet forth in the sirft Chapter, are undentably true, wast Numbers of Patients languishing under this miserable Disease, too saddy experience: Here, those afflicted with Coughs, Catarrhs, or any Sign of an approaching Phthisis, or any one State of that Distemper, will find their Case described as exactly and near to Nature as perhaps is possible, and will be apprised of their own Condition, and of what Degree of Danger they are in:

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And if any, who delight to And fault rather than commend should say that a great ideal in this Chapter is what Dr. Morton han already told on in his Phthisiologia, I Shall only answer, that when once an accorate Description has been given of any Country, Distemper, &c. as that of 4 Phehisis, most certainly has by Morton, whoever is afterwards oblig'd by the Nature of his Work, to describe the Same, must either say some Things shat have been said before, or deviate from Truth and Fast 3 but all who read this Chapter impartially, and compare it with Motton, or any other Author, will find that I have not been guilty of what I reckon wholly inexsufable in a Writer, Iviz. Plagiarism, on taking from others, as fome bave done, not only Sentences and Paragraphs, but whole Pages, without giving the Authors, from whose Works they mere transcribed, the due Hoor so much as memioning their Names.

MAD.

Chapter, I am fensible much more might have been urg a in savour of it, than the Reader will sind; however, I think I wave full chough to evince the Reasonableness and pro-bability of my Consectures, concerning the Prime and Essential Cause of Consumptions, as well as of many other Diseuses, and to afford sufficient Hints to some abler Hand, whose Abilities are more equal to the Tark, to carry the Theory much faither than I have done, and it may be bring it to absolute Demonstration in an extensive Degree:

Could this be once accomplished, and I think I have not left it infinitely short of it, how soon, and how much, would the general Practice of Physick in Acute Disterninger, Fevers especially, as well as in some Chrones Ones, he altered from what it is at present?

And truly the Observations I have made in continual Fevers, which may one Day see the Light, and the Method and Medicines, different from the usual Practice, that I have found most effectual for their Cure, and which I have experienced not only to prevent, but often to take off the twitching of the Nerves, and other dangerous Symptoms, the Fore-runners of Death, exceedingly confirm the Theory I have offered, because they tend very much to destroy what I have supposed to be the Original Cause of those Fervers that are so destructive to Human Race:

By the various Methods, and great Number of Medicines taken Notice of in the third Chapter, together with the Contrariety of Opinions and different Reasonings of many eminent Authors, concerning such of them as have been more than ordinarily commended for a Phthisis, the Readers will plainly

plainly see how very short of Certainty the Methods hitherto taken for the Gure of this Distemper have been, and consequently how requisite it is to endeavour to establish such a safe and esticacious Method of Cure, as may be entirely depended upon in this Cruel Disease.

They will easily perceive also, what little Stress there is to be laid upon many of the common-place Remedies, which from their baving been heretofore excessively extolled, are still retained in Use, and continue too much in vulgar Esteem 3, and are even really d on by some to such a Degree, as to be suffered (exclusive of all other Medicines, that in a proper Method might have Cur'd the Distemper) to be constantly taken by the unhappy Patients throughout the greatest Part of their Illness, and often to accompany, if not forward them to their very Graves.

In the fourth or last Chapter, the strongest Objections against the Possibility of Cating a Phthisis, or Olderation of the Lungs,
will I hope be found fully answered, the
most weighty Argument's brought to support
them, Satisfactoriby resuted, and Olders in
the Lungs plainly proved Curable.

And in respect to the Method of Caring Confirmations that I have recommended in that Chapter, besides what I have there said concerning it, I think sit here to assure my Readers; that it is not Noticinal only, or built upon Airy Speculation, but that I have for some Years past experienced it to be really effectual, whereis would never have advised it; and am fully convinced is what may be absolutely depended upon (under the Conduct and Direction of a Shiffal Physician; who has a street Regard to all the necessary Precautions I have mentioned) as the best and nost certain

rough Cure of a Phthilis or Occeration of the Lungs.

To these Papers, I satended to have added a Discourse on Assumas, shewing their Nature, Difference, and the most facile Method of Curing them; but this Theory of Consumptions, having swell'd under my Pen to a much greater Bulk than I at first designed it, is the Reason I reserve my Thoughts on that Subject for a particular Tract by it self; that I intend shall some be put-lished.

His not the mast uncommon Thing in the World for Authors, especially in Physick, to declare that the Publick Good was the sole Motive of their Works; for my Fart I shall not say so, but this I do solemnly aver, that if I had not really believed what I have wrote would be serviceable to my Fellow Creek tures, and particularly to those unhappy Persons

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The PREFACE.

Sons who are afflicted with a Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs, it should never have been Printed.

And even fuch of em as do not care to enter into a Course of Medicine as I have advised, may by taking due Notice of what at the latter end of the Fourth Chapter I have said in relation to Exercise, Diet, and manner of Living in general proper for Consumptive Per-Sons, and observing the few easy Rules there laid down, have reason to thank me for this Treatife; as may also those who are troubled with Anxiety of Mind, Hypochondriack Melancholly, and Hysterick Affections, which exceedingly incline People to, and are often succeeded by Confumptions, what I bave advised in respect to Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Exercise, &c. conducing in an extraordinary Manner to the Cure of those Indispositions. deed not jerije, but this Lide Lide

And as nothing can afford more real Pleafure to an ingenuous Mind, than the being sensible sible of having done good to the Human Species, so if these Sheets should in any respect prove beneficial to the World, as I have already acknowledged I am weak enough to believe they really will. I shall then, if I know my self, have the most solid Satisfaction that I think I am capable of receiving:

The giving my own Medicines in this Disstemper, as mentioned in Page 163, may probably occasion some smart Animadversions from false Wits, and common Dealers in Scanz dal, who watch all Opportunities of shewing their Talents, for the sake of gaining a few Days Subsistance; but as whatever such may say or write, is not worth a wife Man's Notice, so I shall take Care not to expose my Folly that way.

This I'm well satisfy'd of, that those Persons who babour under. Consumptions, and think proper to apply to me for Cure, will be very well pleas'd with having Remedies from my own Hands, on the Goodness and Efficacy of which, I, as well as they can fully depend,

as all the Patients. I have hitherto had under 10. Care in this Difease, have declared them beneficial to the World, as I have 9/19 Hoyla

I foull add no more by way of Prefice, webel fides defiring the judicious and candid Part of Mankind, into whose Hands this Book may fall, and whose Approbation I alone Kalley to peruse it thoroughly before they pass their Judgment on it, affuring them at the same time, that what they will find in it, was wrate with was feigned Sincerity of Heart, will stay mo

saved to recomme Benjamin Marten

their Teleries for the fale at Such numamon The hald s-Row, near the town the committee age C Holler or reverse is not worth a thirty of the property to I finall take Care not to expose my Folly

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who tabour wilkert Rill Hill Bills roper to apply to rac for Cure,

will be cory PAGE 26. Line 27 read Diabetes, p. 60. L 4. for fore, r. driven, p. 63. L. 6. acter their, r. own, p. 76. L. 6. for it, s.it, p. 17.1.17. 2. Rations p. 96.1. 23. 1. comunassat, p. p. 127. l. ulr. after use, r. of, p. 145. l. 14 r. Ophtbalmia, p. 188d. l. 242. surgid, p. 179. l. 18. r. feet

What other literal Faults may have escap d Correction,

the Reader is defired to excuse.



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CONSUMPTIONS, &c.

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CHAP. I.

Of Consumptions, more especially a Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs; all its various Symptoms throughout its several Degrees, and every minute Step it takes, from its first invading the Patient, to its final Termination.



tion,

HERE is no Country in the World more Productive of Consumptions than this our Island; for besides that a Consumption is in many Persons an Original Disease,

or one not immediately proceeding from, or occasion'd by, another, every other B ChroA New Theory Chap. L.

Chronick Difference, is many times relowed into it, before Death completes his Conquest: Thus Hypochondriack and Hysterick Diseases, an Asthma, invoterate Scurvy, Scrophulous Tumours or King's-Evil, French Disease, external as well as

internal Ulcers, and all inward Weaknesses and Indispositions of the Viscera, frequently terminate in a Consumption, as well of the Lungs, as of the whole Habit; so that in this Disease all other Chronick

Distempers very often Centre.

And indeed it may with a great deal of Reason be said to be in England, what Dolans tells us it is at Hanover, viz. an Endemick Disease, or one that always seizes upon a great many Persons in the same Nation, proceeding from some particular

Cause peculiar to the Country grantino

A Consumption may be taken in general, for every Extenuation or Wasting of the Body, from what Cause soever it proceeds; whence it follows, that as many different Causes as there are of such Extenuation or Wasting, so many different Kinds of Consumptions, properly speaking, there are; and therefore it is, that Authors give various Names to a Consumption, according as its Cause varies, such as Atrophy, Phthisis, Takes Dorsalis, &c.

But as a Phthisis, or Consumption, occalioned by distemper'd Lungs, and call'd by chap. D. of Confumptions. 3
the famous Willis and others, by way of Eminence, a Confumption of the Lungs, is
the most deplorable, and what we most
frequently meet with, our English People
being in a very particular manner subject to
it, I design chiefly to treat of that, and but
lightly touch on the other sorts, excepting
only so far as relates to their Cure: And
indeed Custom has now so much prevail'd
with Physicians, that whenever we speak
of a Consumption, it is generally and
more especially taken for a Phthisis, or that
Consumption of the Body, which has its
Rife from an Ulceration of the Lungs.

A Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, may be very justly defined, to be A wearing away or consuming of all the Muscalar or stelly Parts of the Body, accompanied with a Cough, purulent Spitting, heatick Fever, shortness of Breath, Night Sweats, &c. Infomuch, that the unhappy Patients, when far gone in this Distemper, appear with ghastly Looks, more like stalking Ghosts than living Bodies, their Bones being only covered with thin Membranes and Skin.

And besides the bodily Misery they necessarily seel by Day, which is commonly more exasperated by Night, through wollent Coughing, an uneasy severish Heat, Restlessness, and melting Sweats, they are strequently afflicted with Sadness and very

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great

great Anxiety of Mind; under all which, they are supported only by Intervals of Hope that they shall at last overcome their Distemper, and meet with a perfect Cure; which Hope, being the greatest Comfort they have, they very justly endeavour to keep up in their Minds as much as possible, and are satigued with nothing more, than to be discouraged, by their Friends and Acquaintance, from that only Enjoyment they seem to have.

And indeed no greater Harm can be well done to Consumptive Persons, than for People to tell them they are incurable, or even to act, look, or any way seem as if they thought so; when on the contrary, it is doing them real Service to be chearful in their Company, to tell them they look better, and to strengthen their Hopes of soon getting well, by the help of proper Means, as all who are acquainted with the prodigious Effects the Mind has upon the

Blood and Juices, very well know.

16310

The divine Hippocrates, and, from him, several others, tell us, that Persons of a fine Contexture, tender, and who have a small shrill Voice, thin clear Skin, a long Neck, narrow Breast, depressed or strait Chest, and whose Shoulder-blades stick out, are of all others, most subject to a Consumption; and this in some Measure is consirmed by Experience, but must not be taken for

Chap. I. of Consumptions:

a general Rule, because we often find robust and strong made Men, fall into this Distemper, and such weakly tender Persons, as above described, many times ex-

empted from it.

Consumptive People are likewise generally observ'd to be very quick, sull of Spirit, hasty, and of a sharp ready Wit, and are commonly very impatient, and tenacious of the least Disrespect that is shewn them; and as for the most part they talk very well, so they frequently use that Faculty much too much for their own Advantage in Point of Health: But that only ingenious Men are seiz'd with this Distemper cannot be said, tho it is certain that we do not often meet with dull heavy Persons, or such as are slow of Speech, afficted with this Disease.

People between the Age of Eighteen and Thirty five, are much more subject to a Consumption than those who are either younger or older, yet this must not be taken for a general Rule neither, because it is sometimes seen, that Persons much under Eighteen have fallen into this Disease, and also that People of Forty sive Years of Age or upwards, have been seiz'd with it, after having enjoy'd a healthful State of Life to

that time.

It is observ'd also, that Persons born of Consumptive Parents, and such as are prone to spit much, or to hawk up black tough Flegm in a Morning, or Flegm that is sharp or Salt, or that spit Blood, tho it be only Accidental, through loud Hallowing, Singing, hard Coughing, Running, or any violent Straining; also those who are often troubled with melancholly Oppressions about the Breast, Thoughtfulness, Anxiety or Sadness, and whose Soles of their Feet, and Palms of their Hands are affected with a notable Heat and Dryness, especially after eating, and those likewise who are frequently subject to a Catarrh, or Cough upon every slight occasion, are much more liable to a Consumption than others; and this Experience confirms.

All these Circumstances and Symptoms, that I have mention'd, are called by some Authors, the Prognostick Signs of an approaching Phthisis, or such as soretell a Consumption of the Lungs to be near at Hand; amongst which none is more certain, or sooner succeeded by a Phthisis,

than Melancholly and Sadness.

This Distemper, in the Opinion of several, is propagated from one Person to another by Contagion, and if we may give Credit to a certain Author, is very infectious indeed; for speaking of a Consumption, he says, "That considering its Malignity" and catching Nature, it may be consumerated with the worst of Epidemicks, since

Chap II. of Confumptions.

e fince next to the Plague, Pox and Les profy in yields to none in Point of Con-" tagion --- Nothing we find (edds he)
" taints found Lungs fooner than inspiring
" (or drawing in) the Breath of putrid, " licerated, or confumptive Lungs; many have fallen into Confumptions only by melling the Breath or Spittle of Con-

" fumptives, others by drinking after them,
" and what is more, by wearing the Cloaths
" of Consumptives, tho two Years after

they were left off.ov and month

But if a Confumption of the Lungs was fo exceeding contagious, as this Author would have us believe, every one in the Family wherein a Consumptive Person lives, as also all his Acquaintance, or those who but flightly converte with him, would be infected with this Dileafe, which how-ever Experience contradicts.

Yet, that this Diftemper is infectious, the learned Etmalter witheffeth, who tells us " A Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs, is fo very contagious, that the Breath of a Phibifical Person will corrupt "the Lungs of another, and convey its Viralency through the Breasts of a suckling

The admirable Morton also, whose excellent Philipologia will eternize his Memo-ry, l'affures us, that a Philips is propagated by Infection, "For this Diftem-B 4

" per (fays he) as I have observed by fre-" quent Experience, like a contagious Fe-

" ver, does infect those that lie with the

" fick Person, with a certain taint.

A Confumption of the Lungs is often introduced in the following manner: The Patient, from being, to all outward Appearance, in perfect Health and Strength. is, upon taking Cold, through the Inclemency of the Season, or for want of due Care, first seized with a Defluxion of thin Rheum from the Nostrils, a Soreness of the Palate, Throat, Breast and Lungs, which is foon attended with Hoarfeness and a troublesome Coughing up of Matter, at first thin and white, then bluish, equable, and globular, but in a short time Yellow or Green, resembling the Pus or Matter commonly found in external Ulcers. However none of these Symptoms discover the Substance of the Lungs to be yet so much affected as the Wind-pipe and its glandudous Membrane.

These Symptoms, are at first often accompanied with the Head-ach, and almost universal Disorder of the Body, and always with a slight Fever, which in some Persons is very apparent, but in others more obscure, and therefore not taken so much Notice of, as it really requires to prevent Consequences dismal to think on , for upon that, the other Symptoms chiefly depend.

Accor-

According as these Symptoms are more or less severe, the Consumption that succeeds them, many times proves more or less Acute, or terminates in a longer or shorter time; and it is observable, that for the most part those who are seized with those fore-running Symptoms or first Steps towards it, in the Winter Season, are not afflicted with a Confumption fo Acute or speedily hastening to its End, as those who are first attack'd in the Summer, who are generally fuch as are in the Vigour of their Youth, and whose Blood is commonly very hot and acrid: In thefe the Hoarfeness is very great on a fudden, and to the Symptoms before-mentioned, is frequently added that of bringing up by Coughing, almost from the very beginning, a purulent Matter streak'd with Blood.

Amongst the imminent Symptoms ushering in an Acute Consumption, must also be reckoned an Hemoptor, or spitting of Blood, which sometimes happens on a sudden, and in a large Quantity, without any previous Cough, but is accompanied with Pain and Heat of the Breast, and unless it be accidental, through violent straining, hallowing, &c. is always the Essect of a Feverish Disposition of the Blood, and when severe, is quickly attended with a Train of other Symptoms threatning speedy Death; and if the Patients escape

enois New Theory Chap ?. to

with Life, they are nevertheless in imminent Danger of falling luminediately into a very Acure and deplorable Confumption.

Those People also, who are subject to inflammatory Diseases, such as the Pleurity, Peripaeumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs, Quinfy, & are very liable to an Acute Confumption; which likewise often succeeds those Distempers, when they have been unskilfully cured, or when the in-flammatory Disposition has not been en-tirely subdued by due bleeding, &c.

I call all these Symptoms the first Steps only towards a Consumption, because if due and timely Care be taken, they may be easily cured, and the threatning Confumption be prevented, as shall be hereafter shewn; but if special Regard be not had to these dangerous Symptoms, many of which are too often look'd upon by the unwary Patients as very triffing and not worth minding, they foon hurry them into a Confumptive State, which of all others in this Life, is furely the most deplorable, because, besides the Fatigue of Body, the unfortunate Laborants undergo, they see themselves as it were dying every Moment they live.

The Consideration of these and such

the calamitous Circumstances, to which Mankind are liable, is sufficient almost to per-

Chap. L ef Consumptions: 12 persuade us, that of all Creatures breathing. Man is the most miserable.

Hitherto I have been speaking of the Symptoms that often other in Acute Conlumptions, or such as quickly passing thro' their several Degrees, determine the Fate of the unhappy Patients in the Space of a few Months, and sometimes Weeks.

But there is a Phthis or Consumption of the Lungs, of a flower Nature than the above-mentioned, and which takes up a longer time in passing through its several Degrees; the Distemper also begins in a manner different from the sormer; for the Patients, for the most part, are at first seized only with a troublesome dry Cough, which however is very moderate in the Day time from the very beginning, a slight Uneasiness of the Breast, and a slow Fever, which is not always very apparent.

These first Steps, towards a slow or lingering Consumption, generally happen to such as are hereditarily disposed to it, and to those who are subject to, or have been afflicted with, Hypochondriacal or Hysterical Diseases, Intermitting Fevers, an Asthma, Scrophulous Tumours or King's Evil, the Scurvy, &c. or to any Species of the French Disease, whether here, ditarily from their Parents, or from having at any time contracted it themselves.

ed, in length of time the Lunns are

Now

12 Mew Theory Chap. I.

Now a Phthisis, or Confumption of the Lungs, that is occasioned by other Distempers, is call'd a Symptomatical Consumption, whence the Names Hypochondriack Consumption, Scorbutick Consumption, Scrophulous Consumption, Venereal Con-

fumption, &c. have their Rife.

Yet we often find a lingering Confump. tion takes place in Persons that were never subject to, or afflicted with those Chronick Diftempers, and in them, is called an Original Phthisis, and is sometimes ushered in, after a manner different from what has been yet described; for the Patients, are at first only troubled with vifcous Flegm, fometimes blue, or of a blackish Hue, that in an especial manner affects the upper Part of the Wind-pipe, and its glandulous Membrane; which flegmy Humour they discharge almost continually, but more especially in a Morning, for the most part by gentle Coughing, fometimes fo very gentle as scarcely to deferve the name of Coughing, but rather of Hawkings or at least fomething between those two Actions, and at other times by a Cough more troublesome.

And in this State, the Humour it self not being very acrid, the Patients continue for a considerable while without any further Inconvenience; but being neglected, in length of time the Lungs are stuff'd and

Chap. I. of Consumptions. 13
and impaired, and a Consumption is induced, as in the following Sheets will be
shewn.

This fore-running Symptom of a Confumption of the Lungs, the generally taken less Notice of by the Patients, than any other, is yet more frequently follow'd by that Distemper, than many seemingly

more fevere Symptoms. Homis fid og Las

But all these first Steps towards a slow or lingering Consumption, as well as those that usher in an Acute One, may with proper and timely Means be quickly cured, and the Consumption, that would otherwise have inevitably follow'd, be happily:

prevented.

And here I cannot forbear again observing, that many of these Symptoms I have mentioned, such as the Cough, Hoarseness, Catarrh, &c. being the Essects of common Colds, that are found in many Persons to go away on their own Accord, or with very little Help, are on that Account too often neglected by the Patients, till a Train of innumerable Ills happen, that are not easily surmountable: And indeed common Coughs and Colds, that People are apt to think so light of, are too often the Praludiums to the most dreadful Diseases that afflict Mankind.

" A violent Cough (says the learned Bag" livi) produces a Rupture in Children,
" Mif-

Miscarriage in Women, and a Consump

"tion in Men; for which reason it oughts never to be slighted. And Etmuller all

for is of the fame Opinion and and

But how it happens that the Symptoms I have mentioned, even when exceeding fevere, and imminently threatning an immediate Confumption, fometimes abate, and go off almost of themselves, without any Medical Assistance in some Persons, as abovesaid, and how in others, thou they seem more mild, they go not off, but pass immediately into a Consumption, eighter Acute or Chronick, shall be made appear it its due Place.

And now having spoke as much as I think requisite, of the Symptoms that immediately precede, or other in a Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs, whether Acute or quick, or Chronick or flow, I proceed to treat of those that plainly discover a Consumption to be present, and that accompany it through every State or Degree

often negleded by the Patients, till a Tailo

AllA

When therefore the Symptoms, that have been before faid to uther in Acute Confumptions, continue very fevere for any length of time, they are forceeded by the following, which are called the Diagno-fick, or prefent Signs of a Confumption of the Lungs, or such as certainly thew it to be begun.

There

Chap. I. of Confumptions.

There is a Sorenels of the Breast, a senfible Oppression, Heaviness or Weight, and a certain inexpressible Grief there; which, together with a Hoarieness of the Voice that usually attends, is encreased by much talking or reading, and especially upon dis-puting or contending, accompanied with exceeding Freefulness and Uneasiness of Mind; and in some Persons there are at times shooting Pains, darting as it were through and cross the Cheft, and someto the Back and Shoultimes even The Gough also, the not very vehement in the Day-time, is deeper and more troublesome, there being now very little Expectoration, and that not without Difficulty, the before it was very plentiful, which are plain Signs that the Sub-stance of the Lungs are now affected either with Tubercles, that is, little hard Knots or Swellings in the Glandules of the Lungs, which pressing upon the small Branches of the Wind-pipe, irritate and cause the dry Cough, or elfe, as sometimes happens, especially after a Pleurisy, or Peripreumonia. with a Vomica or conceal'd Swelling or Apostem, of which more hereafter.

There is also a shortness of Breath, e-specially upon any considerable Motion, and an Hectick Fever always attending, which is apparently encreased after Meals, as the Redness of the Cheeks, burning

Hickion

Heat

Heat of the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, and the quickness of the Pulse at those times more than before eating, plainly demonstrate. At this time also, the Appetite begins to fail, and the Flesh grows loose and flabby, and insensibly decays.

Now the Diagnofick or present Symptoms, that succeed those I have mentioned to usher in a Chronick or lingering Confumption, and which directly discover it

to be begun, are these.

The dry Cough, which I have spoken of, grows more and more troublesome, especially towards Night, yet the Patient brings up little or nothing more than a thin Humour, which as Etwaller, and Dr. Morton, our own Countryman, have observed, does not occasion the Cough, as some are apt to think, but is rather occasioned by it, and that by the very Action of Coughing, by which that Humour is squeez'd out of the finall Glandules feated in the upper Part of the Wind-pipe, and throughout its glandulous Membrane, and which is then brought up and spit forth: The slight Uneafiness of the Breast, is now succeeded by great Anxiety, Heaviness and Pain of that Part; there is also a constant Fretfulness of Mind, with a Disposition to be Angry without any manifest Provocation, and an unufual and very uneafy Hear afflicting

Chap. I. of Confumptions. 17
flicting the Breast and Lungs; the latter likewise seem to the Patients as if they were rumify'd or swoln, as indeed they fometimes really are in fome Degree, and together with an Heclick or flow Fever, which constantly farigues, them, (whose Flesh also now sensibly links away) and a shortness of Breath, and difficulty of Breathing, (which, however, happens to fome more than to others) plainly discover that the Lungs are intested with Tubercles, Knots & Swellings, and that a Confumption is prefent.

So also when the pituitous, or flegmy Humour, that I have mentioned to ulher in a flow or lingering Confumption, and which for the most part is brought up by gentle Coughing, is increased and become very Viscous, σ_c , so as to stuff up and clog the Lungs, that is, obstruct their Glandules, there is then hard Coughing; Wheefing, and difficult Expectoration, by all which the Lungs are impaired, crude Tubercles, Knots or Swellings are form'd in their Glandules, which then are attended with all the Diagnostick Symptoms, or apparent Signs of the first State of a Chronick or lingering Confumption that I have already described.

In this Degree of the Difease, whether A: cute of Chronick, the Appetite to Food diminishes, and the Patients grow more nice and difficult difficult in their Eating than they used to be, many of them also, together with Coughing, are inclin'd to Vomit after their Meals, and complain likewife of an uncooth, sharp or falt Taste in their Mouths, which in many Persons, after some time, becomes putrid, and resembles that of Ashes or rotten Meat; their Pulse beats quick and small, yet regular; they are very thirsty; their Urine is mostly high coloured, and not so much in Quantity as it ought to be, and when it is exposed to the open Air, turns thick, with a fettling at the Bottom; the Patients are commonly inclin'd to be Costive in their Bodies; and as sometimes one Lobe of the Lungs only is distemper'd, or at least more distempered than the other, so they Cough more, and with much greater Difficulty, when they lie upon the Side least affected, than when on the other, or that which is most,

Amongst these enumerated Symptoms of an incipient Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs in its first Degree, there are some sew that are accounted Pathognomick, or inseparable Signs of that Disease, or such as are peculiar to it, and always attend it, and those are the dry Cough, Hestick Fever, and Wasting of the Muscular or sleshy Parts of the Body; and whoever is troubled with these three Symptoms, whether they

Chap. I. of Confumptions. they are afflicted with many of the other Symptoms I have summ'd up, or not, may depend upon being in the first State of a Confumption, and ought to feek out immediately for Cure: Fretfulness and Sad-ness also, with a Cough, and Vomiting with Coughing after Bating, plainly shew the Cough to be Confumptive; but this last Sign not happening to every one in a Consumption, cannot strictly be reckoned as a Pathognomick, or inseparable Sign of that Disease.

It may be proper to Note here, that fometimes a lingering Consumption follows the Symptoms that I have mentioned to introduce an Acute One, and an Acute Consumption those that I have set down to usher in a slow One; but the latter most commonly happens to the Patients through Mismanagement.

Thus I have enumerated the Symptoms which plainly discover a Consumption of the Lungs, whether Acute or Chronick to be present, and in its first Degree; and which by proper Medical Affiftance may be affuredly cured, as all Authors allow; but if neglected, or, which is worfe, unskilfully treated, is foon fucceeded by the second State, in which the Confumption is confirmed.

For under the Symptoms above-mentioned, the Patients, (unless speedily relieved

anoist Afen Theory Chap J lieved by proper Means) manifestly wear away, the Cough, becomes more trouble lome, and vehement, and what they Expectorates or bring up by Coughing, is nor without great Straining and Difficulty; their Appetite also becomes more and more deprayed; their Nights are Restless, through stadious Firs of Coughing, the Violence of which occasions the Intercostal Muscles, or Muscles about the Ribs, as well as all the Pectoral Muscles, or Muscles of the Breast, and sometimes those of the Abdomen also, to be as fore as if the Patients had been beaten; the Fever likewife, which is always exasperated towards Night, often causes what little Sleep they have to be disturbed, and not refreshing, and they are afflicted towards. Marning with melting Sweats, which in many Persons are larger, as I have frequently observed, about the Head Neck and Breast, than the other Parts of the Body, and which most commonly smell four: These Sweats, tho they relieve the Patients from the parching Heat, Restleisness, and tirefome Fits of Coughing, which they endured for fome Hours before, yet weaken and emaciate their Bodies to a great Degree, and make them exceeding low faint and spiritless buoos out vid be And as the Tubercles, Knots or Swelings, that I have mentioned to begin to infest the Lungs, in the first Degree of a

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A New Treers Chip, I. of Confumprions only 3 to Confumption, either Agute or Chronick, are inclined more or less to be inflamed, a new Fever, properly called Inflammatory and Continual, is, somer or later sound to the Hectick Fever that before afficied the Patients, who are then thrown, as it were, quite down, and are often confin'd to their Beds, the Diftemper, however Chranicks it had before been, obeing now and duto ring the Continuance of this Fever, for the most part Acute, even sonas that sometimes; the Patients are carried off with it would

The Confumption, when the Tubercles incline to an Inflammation, and the Inflammatory Fever begins to Tinvade, may be then faid to be arrived to the second!

Degree mafini sit stance I bas notice of With this Inflammatory Fever addition nal Symptoms arisen such as a constant burning Hear, excepting now and then when a Chilness intervenes, a violent Head. ach, sometimes attended with slighter Headedness, Redness of the Cheeksman. lessness, want of Sleep, shooting Pains of the Break, Side, and Shoulders bydufnson shortness of Breatholand very difficult or no Expectoration of the Urine is very high coloured the Patient exceeding thinky, the Langue parchid and dry, and the Pulle quick, hard and brong, and when felt with several Fingers together rifes up more in one

course

one Place than in another, so as to feel, as Dr. Morton says, somewhat like a Saw.

Consumptions, and is very levere, is not taken off by proper and timely Means, as it certainly may, it continues, as Morton has accurately and truly noted, for feven Days, in which compass of Time, if the Patients are not carried off by it, it ceases of its own accord; the inflam'd Tubercle or Tubercles of the Lungs that produc'd it, being in that Space ripened and broke; from which time we may date the third Degree of a Consumption: But in Chronick or lingering Consumptions, where the Tubercle or Tubercles are inflamed in a less Degree, and tend but flowly to Suppuration and Ripeness, the Inflammatory Fever, that depends on them, continues to molest the Patients much longer, sometimes for a Month or more, but is then much milder, and all its attendant Symptoms are more moderate.

Brom what has been faid, the Reader may cally conceive that as often as any of the Tubercles, Knots or Swellings, that I have mentioned to arise in the glandulous Parts of the Lungs in the first State of a Consumption, happen, through taking fresh Cold, or other Accidents, to be inflamed, and incline to Suppuration, so often a new Inflammatory Fever will of course

Chap. L. of Confumptions. course take place, be join'd to the Heclick, and be more or less severe, according as the Confumption is more or less Acute, and according to the Magnitude and Number of the Tubercles that happen to be inflamed; hence it is, that some Consumptive Persons are afflicted with these Inflammatory Fevers two or three times in a Year: For these Tubercles are seldom or never all inflamed together, but whilft some are perhaps already broke, others are inflamed, and others remain in a crude State, whilst others again are but just beginning to be form'd.

I have already faid, that from the breaking of one or more of these Tubercles, the third Degree of a Confumption may be dated; for the Lungs, which before were only distempered with Tubercles, Knots or Swellings, are now truly Ulcerated, from whence the unhappy Patients are afflicted with still additional and different Symptoms, which are more or less grievous, according as the Ulceration happens to be larger or fmaller, and more or lefs malign and inveterate; and then the Cough, which was before dry and often fruitless, from there being little or nothing Expectorated or brought up from the Lungs, is now again become moist and Catarrhous, and a corrupted filthy Pas, or Matter, is Cough'd up and spir forth, which is of various Colours,

A New Theory Chap. D

as yellow, green, brown, black, some times bloody like that which runs from old and filthy Ulcers, but mostly of an Ash Colour, thick, yet not at all roapy, but rather greasy or like Suet, and sometimes like Honey; and which when spit into a Bason of warm. Water, dissolves or separates, and sinks to the Bottom, and when upon burning Coals, sends forth a stinking Smell.

And the inflammatory Flever at this time ceases, yet another pernicious One invades the miserable Patients, viz. a putrid Intermitting Fever, which at first attacks them irregularly, and several times in a Day, with Chilness follow'd by a burning Heat, but after wards becomes more regular, and afflicts them sometimes every other Day, but most commonly every Day, beginning with a chilly Coldness that is succeeded by a scorching severish Heat, which continues to torment the Patients, till the prodigious melting Night Sweats come on

In this Fever, the Pulse, to a Morning, before the Fit invades the Patient, is quick and and weak, but in the Fit it is quick and strong; and as soon as the Sweat begins to break out, the preternatural Quickness and strength of the Pulse do by little and little abate; the Urine in this Feyer is thick and high coloured, and upon standing there is a Settling in it like Meal; the Cough,

whilst

Chap. 10 of Confumptions. while the Fits of Chilness and burning Heat continue, fis every troublefome, and the shortness of Breath, difficulty of Breat thing, and all the other Symptoms are exafperated so but as foon as the profuse Night Sweats break out, the Fever, Cough! and all other Symptoms abate, and the Patients fall into a quiet and refreshing Sleep, and when they awake, find themfelves easy, and their Strength, in some Measure, recruited, so that they begin to entertain pleasing Hopes of a speedy Recovery; from whence a Confumption is denominated a deceitful and very flattering Diftemperal pool is orom obsil ban older

The Peripheumonick, or Inflammatory
Fever, and putrid Intermitting One that I
have mentioned to succeed it, together
with the great Colliquation or melting of
the Blood at this time, known by the Gast
tarrhous or moist Cough, and prodigious
washy Night Sweats, are the Pathogunick
or inteparable Signs of a confirmed Phthisis

or Confumption of the Lungs. hodeld all

This puttid Intermitting Fever, never ceases to afflict the Patients, till either the Ulcer of the Lungs, on which it depends, is cured, or till Death finally puts an end to that, and all other grievous Calamities the poor suffering Patients labour under.

mere hereely, infomuely, that on topoling

On the due Consideration of the three different Fevers that afflict Consumptive Persons, according to the several Degrees of the Disease they are in, viz. a constant Hestisk, or habitual Fever, a Peripaeumonick or Inflammatory one, and a putrid Intermitting Fever, the Reader may easily understand, what distinguishing Judgment is absolutely requisite in a Physician, in order to his practising in this Distemper with Success.

When the Disease is come to this State, viz. a manifest Ulceration of the Lungs, especially if the Ulcer is large, the Patients are, for the most part, look'd upon as incurable, and little more is thought possible to be done for them, than only to palliate the Symptoms, to make the Consumption less Acure, so as to prolong their Time as much as possible, and at last to procure

them an eafy Exit. Some and as the

But I am fully fatisfied, that a thorough Cure ought not only to be attempted in this State of the Diffemper, but also by the Method which I shall advance in the Course of these Papers, may be certainly

accomplished a summer of the particular or a

Yet without extraordinary Help, under these calamitous Circumstances, especially if the Ulcer in the Lungs is large, the Patients link away, as it were, from themselves, the Fever still increases and blazes more siercely, insomuch, that on touching them. Chap. I. of Consumptions. 27 them, their Skin seems almost to scald ones Hand.

But if the Ulcer in the Lungs, on which as aforesaid this Fever depends, is small, and not very ill-conditioned, the Feveralso, and all its attendant Symptoms are more mild, so that the Patients are able to struggle with the Distemper a great while; yet it often happens, that one or more of the Tubercles or Knots that remain'd Crude, whilst that which is now ulcerated, was only inflamed, becomes inflamed also, as has been before mentioned, and then the putrid Intermitting Fever, is complicated with a new Inflammatory One that attacks the Patients, whose Strength being very much decay'd by the former, are not always able to bear up against the latter, especially if it is severe, but are many times taken off by it.

Nay, tho'they survive these new Inslammatory Fevers, which by due Care and good Management may be extinguished, yet without consummate Skill, and a Method different from what is too commonly practised, the Consumption gains Ground apace, and the Patients grow worse and worse, till at length their Cough is increased to a continual Hecking, is deeper and sounds more hollow, and the purulent Matter is rais'd with great Difficulty, and greater, as I have observed, when the Sto-

mach

38 mach is Empty than after moderate Eating; their Hoarfeness is also so great, as that ing; and they are quickly reduced to an Hippocratick Countenance, and perfect Marafmus, viz The Calves of their Legs, and all the fiefly Parts of the Body and Limbs, waste away by Degrees, and are quite confumed; their Urine is covered with Fat they feel a kind of Hollowners within the Breast, as if their Chest was quite Empty: their Back-bone, Ribs, and Bones of the Breast stick out, whilst the Belly sinks in, and feems tuck'd up almost to the Back, as if they had no Bowels; their Eyes look hollow; their Temples fall in; their Lips and Cheeks look blue; their Cheek Bones flick out; the Face is pale, livid, or fwarthy; their Nostrils are sharp; the Skin of the Forehead, and Palms of their Hands become hard and dry, and they appear very little better than Skeletons, covered only with wrinkled Skin: In process of time, and towards the latter end of this deplorable State of the Distemper, which may be call'd the fourth of laft Degree of it. their Nails are bowed and look blue; their Hair falls off; the Tips of their Ears grow cold and are contracted; they are fome-times troubled with a Thrush or Soreness. in the Mouth; Pain about the Throat and Jaws, especially in swallowing, and breakmach

ings

Chap's of Consumptions. ings out about the Lips's and there being a very great Colliquation of the Blood, their Feet and Legs swell and they are feized with a Diarrhas or Loofeness which quickly finishes the fatal Tragedy; for by it they are brought so low and weak, as not to be able to raise the purulent Mats ter, which flowing from the Ulcer into the Branches of the Wind-pipe, and not being discharged from thence, nor the Glandulous Flegm neither, they toon destroy the miserable Patients, by totally stopping their Breath one north warmong my

-daug)

By the Account I have given, of all the Symptoms that happen to Confumptive Perfons, from their being first indisposed, and then troubled with Tubercles, Knots. or Swellings interspers'd throughout their Lungs, to the fatal End of the Disease, all Persons, afflicted with this Distemper. may readily perceive under what Degree of it they labour, or how far they are gone in it; and may also easily judge, that different Methods of Cure are of Course requisite, according to the different Degrees of the Difease, and the various Indications in each Degree, &c. for want of due regard to which, not a few Patients have doubtless lost their Lives, who with regular and skilful Management might have been certainly restored to Health; and very many others been buried in the Grave fooner

A New Theory Chap. 1. have been; but of this more hereafter.

Before I proceed further, it may be ne-cellary to apprise the Reader, that every Patient is not alike affected, with all the several Symptoms I have fumm'd up, as belonging to each Degree of a Philifis or Consumption of the Lungs, some Persons being afflicted with more, and others with

Thus having treated of every State of a Confumption, and all its progressive Symptoms, when proceeding from small Tubercles, Knots or Glandulous Swellings of the Lungs, it remains that I give fome Account of its Progress, when it follows a large Hamopton or spitting of Blood, and also when it begins with a Vomica of conceal'd Pumour in the Lungs, that I have before-mentioned to follow fometimes a Pleurisy, or a Peripneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs.

When a Philifis or Confumption of the Lungs follows a violent spitting of Blood, the Patients know little or nothing of the first and Second Degrees of that Disease, but are in a manner precipitated at once into the third Degree of a deplorable Phibifis, for unless the spitting of Blood be very skilfully cured, the ruptured Blood Vessels soon become ulcerated, in which Cafe, a corrupted Sanies mix'd with Blood is brought up by CoughChap. I. of Consumptions.

Coughing, and a putrid Intermitting Fever invades the Patients, together with all the other Symptoms that I have already mentioned, as belonging to this third State of a Consumption, and that in a greater of lesser Degree, in proportion to the Large-ness and Inveteracy of the Ulcer.

This Consumption is always very Acute, and requires the utmost Skill of an ingenious Physician, to defend the Patients from the hasty Approaches and vigorous Attacks of Death, the Tyrannick Conqueror of Mankind, to whose cold Embraces we must all sooner or later, by inevitable Fate, submit.

Now when a Phthis succeeds a Vomica. er hidden Apostem, it proceeds in this manner: The Swelling, or Apostern, many times grows exceeding large, and according to Dr. Morson, being form'd in the Vesicular Glandules, or Air Vessels of the Lungs, the purulent Matter contained in it, not finding a Passage into the Branches of the Wind-pipe, till becoming very acrid and large in Quantity, it at last breaks through its Cyftis or Bag, and fometimes gushes into the Bronchi or Branches of the Wind-pipe, with such sudden Force as immediately to choak the Patient, unless instant Relief be given in a manner hereafter to be shewn. But when this large Apolten, happens to be remote from the Branches of the Wind-pipe, it then upon breaking fills the whole Substance of the Lungs with putrid Matter, swells them, and at length corrodes and breaks through their containing Membrane, and is emptied into the Cavity of the Breast, and sometimes the Distase call'd an Emprema, or a Collection of Matter in the Cavity of the Chest, which is not to be Cured without the greatest Difficulty and utangle Skills and a property of the Chest, which is not to be Cured without the greatest Difficulty and utangle Skills and a property of the Chest, which is not to be Cured without the greatest Difficulty and utangle Skills and the containing the containi

All the while this Apostem is growing Ripe, which from its beginning, to the time of its breaking, as Hippocrates with nessent, is forty Days; the Patients are afflicted with a continual dry Cough, great Oppression of the Breast, shortness of Breath, sever, Redness of the Cheeks, suddem and very great Wasting of their Flesh, & and when it breaks, if the Patients survive it, it becomes a large and silthy Ulcer, not easily Cared, and which is then accompanied with all the Sympotoms I have already enumerated, as Attendants on ulcerated Lungs, and an Acute Consumption.

And when this Vomica or Apostem, breaks into the Substance of the Lungs, and at length through their containing Membrane, the purulent Matter, as before faid, or great Part of it, continually falls

into

Chap! It of Confumptions.

into the Cavity of the Breaft, and as the Quantity increases, the Patients feel a heavy Pain under the short Ribs of the Side affected, occasioned by its Weight on the Displacement or Midtiff, (it being some timestseveral fints in Quantity) and which the Patients can often perceive to sinduce from Side to side: If this purulent Matter is not quickly evacuated, either by Chyrurgical or Medical Assistance, and the Ulcer Cuted, the unfortunate Patients, through the Accureness of this Consumption, soon become Victims to relentless Death.

From this short History of a Philips, or Confumption of the Lungs both Acute or Quick, and Chronickoor Lingeringh we emaly unaturally concludes that if People were troby dontible how foon the feemingly common Gonghs and Golds precipitate Perfons nimo Ithis droadful Difeafe, they would take more Care of themselves in those Cases than generally they do ; for indeed whenever the Breaft and Lungs are oin the least respect disorder'd, tho' with the most trifling Cough, Cold or Catarrh, there is always Danger of a funceeding Confumption, which I helieve all Persons will allow, is much eafier to be prevented before it is begun, than perfectly Gured when it has once taken Place and is confirmed tho even then, by a Rational Method, proper Medicines, and due Occonomy planfrod

of the Parients, it may, in my Opinion, be perfectly Cured, as I shall endeavour to thew.

Neither ought Perfons troubled with

Coughs, or any Diforder of the Breaft to flatter themselves, that because several within their Knowledge afflicted with seemingly worse Coughs, w. quickly obtained persect Health, with little or no Medical Assistance, that therefore they are in no Danger of worse Consequences, since we often find satal Consumptions succeed very slight Coughs, and creep open many Reople before they are a wate, when others, more dreadful to the Patients thinking, go off without any ill Consequence attail.

Before I chose this Chapter, vit will be necessary to say something conderning an Acrophy, or Universal Consumption of the Body, that does not depend upon, or proceed from distemper'd Lungs, or from the Defect or Disorder of any other particular Entrail; and this Consumption is either Nervous, or rise proceeds from excessive Evacuations of the Juices of the Body.

tients are first seized with loss of Appetite, and bad Digestion, and soon after become exceeding weak and seeble, which is followed with a sensible Decay, and Wasting of all the Muscular or sleshy Parts of the Body; yet without any apparent Fever, shortness

Chap. I. of Confimptions: 35
Thortness of Breath, Cough, or any Diforster of the Lungs whatever.
In this pining State of Nature, the Sto-

mach loaths every thing but Liquids, and the Face looks Pale and Squalid; their Urine is commonly high colourd, and but little in Quantity, the new and then, as is usual in Hypochondriack Melancholly, it is plentiful, and of a white of pale Colour; the Patients are sometimes afflicted with Contractions of the Nerves, and slight convultive Motions in many Parts of the Body, and are sometimes also Paralytick; and faulter in their Speech; and in this languishing Condition, they continually wear away and decline, but in nothing so much as in Strength, which fails them more in proportion than their Flesh confumes, till at length they are infeebled to that Degree, as to be incapable of moving or helping themselves, and are sometimes, even deprived, in some Measure, of Reason and Memory, and also of the Sense of Talting, Smelling, &c. but this seldom happens: And, as before said, tho' their Urine may be exceeding high colour'd, yet no sensible Fever can be discerned either by their Pulse, Heat or Thirst; nor are they molested with a Cough, unless by Chance with a convultive One, or with any thorners of Breath, or Difficulty of Breathing, except towards the latter end of the Difeales

A New Theory Chap. I. Disease, when they find a certain Trouble in setching their Breath, as is common to all Persons labouring with very great Weakness.

Under these languishing Circumstances, without an extraordinary Method of Cure is Instituted, the Patients soon become Hydropical, their Legs and lower Parts swell, and they are quickly after obliged to relign their Breath. It is observable, that Persons who have lived for some Years in the West-Indies, Virginia, &c. and afterwards come to England, are very much inclined to this Nervous Consumption, which is looked upon by many to be the Effect of a very inveterate Scurvy, living in an unwholesome Air, violent Passions of the Mind, or of Intemperance, or very hard Drinking.

In the Atrophy, or general Consumption, proceeding from prosule Evacuations of the Juices of the Body, as excessive Bleeding of any kind whatever, a simple Gonorthan, or Running of the Reins, the Whites, Apostems, and large Ulcers, excessive Venery, Nurses giving Suck beyond their Strength, Bloody Flux, Looseness, Diabeta, or great Flux of Urine, Salivation, or large Spitting, prosule Sweats, &c. the Patients waste away sensibly in their Flesh, and become weaker and weaker, the Juices that should nourish and strengthen them, be-

mg.

Chapil. of Confumptions!

ing drawn off, vill at length, unless relieved by very efficacious Remedies indeed, a preternatural hectick Hear in the Blood, Spirits, and all the folid Parts being induced, attended with Thirft, and loss of Appetite, the Lungs are also sometimes affected, as it were, by Consent, and towards the latter end of the Distemper, the Patients are oftentimes afflicted with all the direful Symptoms that have been mentioned to attend the last Degree, and most deplorable State of a Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, so that at length, through a total Decay of their Muscular or Fleshy Parts, and an intire loss of Strength, the Lamp of Life burns dimly, and, for want of proper Fuel, is foon after quite extinguished.

I shall conclude this Chapter with only adding, that an Atrophy, or universal languishing Contumption, whether Nervous, or proceeding from excessive Evacuations, as well as a Phibisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, that I have principally treated of, being a very flattering Disease, and often deceiving the Patients with false Hopes of their soon getting well, is the reason that they seldom apply to a Physician for Help, till too late to be Cured, which is a well known, but lamentable Truth, that cannot be too often mention'd, in order to rouse up the unhappy Patients

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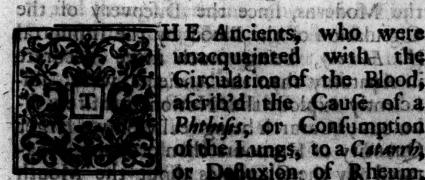
labour-

Hold Mak Thery Chap I abouting rundtmathis dreadful v Differn per to feek for Relief betimes, that cover perfect Health, the highest and most valuable Blessing on this side the Appeared the Lungs are alle for spring affected, as it were, by Coplent, and towards the latter end of the 13 femper, the Pacienes are offenings afficionarch all the directal symptoms that have been mencioned to attend the last Degree, and most deployable State of a Philosopy, or Confump. riad of the Lungs, to that at Jangels; through a total Decayeof their Mukulur or Blaffy Parts, and an intire, lots of Strength, the Lamp of Life burnet War and Lin want of property ulno di golding as well as a to gongmulaou. the Lungs, that Tak Swincipally treated of cheing a very flattering Difeals and oftenesdeceiving the Patients with falls Hopes of their foon genting well is the readen that they folden apply to a Phys. lician for Help, till too late to be Cured, All A well known but lamentalle. Fratts, ther ceneral be too often mention'd, in order to route up the unhappy Patients -model the state of the state o



president office. T. A. H. Door border or

asser affects for a continuous are then an Enquiry concerning the Brime, Effential, and hitherto accounted Inexplicable Cause of Consumptions, Greathing The many point an infinite



HE Ancients, who were unacquainted with the Circulation of the Blood; afcrib'd the Cause of a Phobifies, or Confumption of the Lungs, to a Country, or Defluxion of Rheum;

which they imagined to fall from the Brain upon the Lungs, and cause their Diforder, Exploracion, cre. bas esiden hada bu W

Thus Hippocrates, Galen, 8cc. impute the Cause to " A sharp corroding Humour " or Salt Flegm, that as a Catarrh falls " from the Brain upon the Lungs, which 4 being excellive foft, tenders and very " spr to corrupt, it explorates and breeds "largurid Wicer Ingord at that we also o BHO

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A New Theory Chap. H. The Galenifes also hold, that this Catarrh is produced " By vicious Hu-"mours collected in the whole body." which when they are friend up by external Causes, luch as Contagion, extreme Heat or Coldness of the Air. e-" specially the Autumnal Air, the Sup-" pression of the Menfes, Hemorrhoids, or. " any other usual Evacuation, are then "transmitted to the Brain, and from thence

" fall downsupon the Lludgs. her

But Helmont very much ridicules this Opinion, of a Catarrh falling from the Brain, as being wholly groundless; and the Moderns, fince the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood by the Immortal W. Harry, being much more accurate in Anatomy than the Ancients were, fufficiently explode that Notion as intitely fabulous a Catarra being really only a arger Quantity of Humours chan ordinary leparared by the Glandelds about the Mouth and Throat, from the Blood; and which falling ich the Lazam por upper Part ofiche Wind-pipe, tickles and provokes to free quent Coughing in At, the fame time also, the Glandules of the Broachta care that the most space in slike smanners affected, and what flows from them, firsthrest its Nervous Fibres likewifeo fo astronconomin occasioning carverye troublesoment moist Cough, which is properly called Carareh ous,

of Confumptions. Chap. ID ous, frequently happens upon taking Cold, and is many times fucceeded by a Confumption, very Acute, as in the former' the Blood upon the Lungs, betonkted Paracelfus and his Followers accuse an imaginary Tarrar in the Blood and Juices, which they fancy to exist in them as commono Tarrar doese in Wine! and which, "Being Salt on fome other ways vicious; " corrodes the Veficles of the Lings, and Deaufes a Philifiar T in alles off bore Helmont's Opinion of the Caufe of a Phylife, is, "That the Blood contracting Sant Acrimony by means of al lingular Sand frange Ferment, (by which Flegm Grand obstructing Mucilagelishred of good Histord) upon scoming intomithe Lungs, " opens them, whence proceeds spitting hoof Blood, soften attended with purulent Spitting, and then a Confumption. A 29 The learned Silving, accuses " The Se-Shum of the Blood, Islowing to the Lungs " in too great A bundance, as the Caufe of this grievous Difease, which (he fays) by bries bring falt Acrimony, not only velli a cates the Lungs into frequent, Coughing; and tires them out, but also at length u frets the Goal of the Afpera Antéria, Aor Wind-pipe, from whence an Uloca of the to a vitlaced Disposition.swoller sgnul ce The Ingenious Willis is of Opinion, That this Distemper, when it does not

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Scilate Theory Chape ID 42 " arife from an Empenned or from a spire ting of Blood going before is caused " by an Excess of Humours discharged by " the Blood upon the Lungs, which get ting into the Trachial land Pulmonary Velicles, fill and diftend them, and break a them one lato another go and when the "Vessels are broke, there is an Evasation of of that peccant and purid Humour; whereby at length a fordid Ulcer is bred. He tells us, The Lungs contract this Confumptive Infection, from a four Blood which has lost its Considered and which pours its Serginies both our and the Proumonick and Trahint Asteries d into the Substance of the Lungs prand 45 that formetimes it proceeds from the fault got the Mervous Juice or, mails ango " Dolan lays the Bault of a Phebific upon " Acido foanp Particles but Volapile which corrode the Substance, Veficles. and Veffels of the Lungs, and turn the destravafated Blood into Russ poot at Etmaller afcribes the Caufe to "Aorimony and Saltness of the Blood and " Lympha, which he accounts to be owing " to Crudities from the Sounacharia bas in And Morson cells us, to The Caufe of a & Confumption of the loungs in general, e is a vitiated Disposition of the Mass of " Blood and of the Spirits in the Nerves; contracted gradually from feveral Procatartick

of Confumptions. Chap. II a particle or Pre-disposing Causes, in which " the sharp or malignant Serum of the Blood, being separated by the soft and glandulous Substance of the Lungs, does Stuff, Inflame, and at length allo exulvicefate the Lungs themselves, which is " the immediate Cause of this Diftemsupers (suppris) The Pre-disposing Causes, or such as may occasion that vicious Disposition of the Juices, he has very accurately enumerated, 112.0 The stopping of any of the usual or " Monthly Vifits, Child-bed Purgations, 44 the Whites, Conorrhea, &c. Troublesome Passions of the Mind, " especially Fear, Grief, Anger, too much "Thinking and Sollicitude, also unseafonable and too long Studies, &c. Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, " especially drinking too much Wine and Spicitous Liquors. The Neglett of due Exercife. * Night Studies, and long Watchings. "Sleeping in the Day, especially pre-fearly after Eating, and Sleeping too 16 much. An ill Air, or fuch as is thick, foggy, " and fill'd with the Smoak of Coals, &c. 4 An Hereditary Disposition from the " Parents. An

A New Theory Chap. It " An ill Formation of the Breaft, either " Natural or Accidental, dis. ornell on " " Infection Lawrence the Blood, books " "Chalky Stones, preternaturally bred " in the Lungs, or Nails and other " hard Bodies flipping down into the " Lungs when Persons laugh, &c. > 1 " Some preceding Distempers, as the " Scurvy, King's-Evil, Convultive and e-" specially Hysterical Affections, Fevers. " especially Intermitting and Scarlet, and " fuch as proceed from a Surfeit; fo the " Small Pox, Measles, Stone in the Kid-" neys, the French Pox, an Althma, Spit-" ting of Blood Inflammation of the Lungs. " Pieurify, and other Diffempers of the " Breaft ill Cured, likewise the Green " Sickness, a fixed melancholly, Gout, and " The Body (adds he) being by thefe " and fuch like Causes predispos'd to a " Confumption, the more immediate " Cause is, for the most part, taking Cold; " upon which (he judges) the vitiated Hu-" mours flow to the Lungs in a full Stream, " obstruct the Glandules, stagnate there, and form Tubercles, Knots, or Wheals, "which, in process of Time, sooner or " later, according to the Nature of the included Humour, are Inflamed and be-M Come Ulcers Calbors Papel smooth

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Chap. II. of Confumptions. 45

And he is of Opinion, That no one ought to think it strange, that Tuberseles or Wheals should frequently grow on the Lungs, since they are spungy, fost, and consist wholly of small Bladders and Vessels, that are wont to suck in and retain the Humours, when all the Internal and External Parts, as well those that are Muscular or Fleshy, as those that are Glandulous, are very often affected with several Sorts of such Swellings.

He says further, "When I consider with my self, how often in one Year there is Cause enough ministred to produce these Swellings, even in those who observe the strictest Rules of Living, I cannot sufficiently admire that any one, at least after he is come to the Flower of his Youth, can Dye without a Touch of a Consumption: And without Doubt, the breeding of these Swellings is so frequent and common, (says he) that a Consumption of the Lungs would necessarily be the common Plague of Mankind, if those Swellings did not vanish or were not removed by Art, as easily as they are bred at first.

"And indeed I have been used to think, "(adds he) not without Reason, that as the more benign Tubercles are wont to go off of their own Accord, and that quickly.

A New Theory Chap. H. quickly, fo none of them lay the Foundation of that great Disease (a Phibifis) but only those, which are in some Dese gree Melignent or Ill-netured, and that are wont to putrify fooner or later, from of some Peculiar Quality in their Nature.

And confonant to this Opinion, there are other Authors, who believe that even an Ulcer of the Lungs simply consider'd, without a Peculiar Malignity, as they call it, in the Juices, will neither occasion a Consumption, or be difficult to Cure.

Thus G. Harvey in his Treatife intitled the Vanities of Philosophy and Phylick, speaking of a Confumption of the Lungs, fays, "Were it only an Ulcer, the Difficulty would not be very extraordinary, that being eafily Cured, for we fee daily that the Ulcers occasioned by a Pleurify, and a a Peripueumonia, are off cured very spec-" dily of themselves, without administring " any Medicines.

And that a Confumption of the Lungs generally speaking, takes its first Rife from some Peculiar Malignant or Ill-natured Qua. lity in the Fluids, according to Morton, whose Account of Consumptions, is by much the best and clearest, is further confirm'd by what he affents, when speaking of a Confumption caus'd by Stones bred in the Lungs, or Nails, Pins, &c slipping down the Wind-pipe, he tells us "Yet the " Uleer

though

Chap. II. of Confumptions.

Wilder and Confumption that proceed from them, do oftentimes admit of an pleafy and perfect Cure, because they have winot their Original fo much from a predifpos'd Habit of the Body, as from a meer accidental Diftemper of one fingle W Part. Congramulated le

Thus I have given the Opinion of the Ancients, and some of the most eminent Modern Authors, concerning the Cause of a Confumption of the Lungs, who yet, I think, leave us in the Dark, as to the true anti original Effence of it; for what the wicious Saltness or Sharpness of the Catarrhous Humour of the Ancients, or the Saleness or some other way visciousness of the Chymif's Tartar, or Helmont's fingular and fftrange Ferment, or Sylvius's Salt Acrimony, Willis's Sournels of the Juices, Doleni's Manp Volatile Particles, Etmuller's Acrimony and Sharpness of the Blood and Lympha, or Monton's Malignant, Ill-natur'd, or Peculiar Quality of the Humour included in the Tubercles or Swellings in the Lungs, really and seffentially are, they have left us at a Loss to guess.

on its may be necessary therefore to proceed to an Enquiry after this offending Principle, or Peculiar Malignant Quality of the Juices, and beginning where others have left off, -sobnector Politicit, critics a fwilter Motion

endeavour to find out, what in its felf, it truly is, simply confider d.b. more more

Some Authors who would account for all Difeases, by the Doctrine of Acid and Alkaly, think it sufficient to affert that the Blood abounding with one or other of these, is the Cause of Consumptions, and of most other Distempers that afflict Mankind; thus those who take a peculiar liking to Acids, exclaim grievously against what they call a corruptive Alcalions Humour, as the Patrons of Alcalies do against a poignant corroding Acid: But this Hypothesis having sive dits time, seems now to be pretty well wore off.

An Ingenious Author, who feems to take Pleasure in finding Fault with, and correcting the Opinions of some of our greatest Men, as well living as lately dead, who have endeavour'd to account for Diseases upon Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematick Principles, speaking of a Consumption, accounts for that Distemper in the following manner, in Opposition to another Hypothesis, founded on Mechanick Laws also, which he would overthrow. His Words are these.

[&]quot;casion a Plethora; that a Plenitude occa"fions the Positions of the Vessels to be
"more direct; from the Tension and
directer Position, arises a swifter Motion
of

Chap. II of Consumptions. " of the Blood; from the Motion increased, avises a Fludity and Tenuity of the Blood and Juices; from this Fluidity, arifes a larger fecretion of Spirits; from the Quantity of the Spirits, arise irregular, Excursions of em into particular Parts a from this arises at last a Crispation of the Fibres; from this, arises an Inflexibility of the Thorax; from the small Motion of the Thorax, arises a Stagnation; from the Imo pediment put to the Motion of the Blood, arises an Obstruction of the evanescent Arteries ; from an Obstruction there. " arises an Inflammation; from this, " arises an Abscess, and an Ulcer of the EnLungs. has his wildingbious Jan

So that according to this Hypothesis, and others of the like kind, it is not any Original ill Quality of the Blood, or any thing peculiarly Noxious or Malignant in its own Nature, admitted into the Juices or Vessels from without, that first occasions a Consumption, but barely an Excess in Quantity, arising from the Suppression of some usual Evacuation or Secretion, that creates all the Mischief.

But I believe, we must seek for some other Original and peculiar Cause of this Distemper, before we can have a Satisfactory Idea of it; for tho' an Obstruction of the common Emunctories, or Scoppage of any accustomed Evacuation, through an Error

A New Theory Chap. II. 50 Error in fome of the fix Non-naturals, as Physicians call them, viz. The Air, Meat and Drink, Motion and Reft, Steeping and Watching, Excretion and Refention, and the Passions and Affections of the Mind, may create diforderly Motions in our Fluids and irregular Cohadions of the feveral Corpufcles of which the Blood and Juices are composed, as also a spasmodick Contraction of the Fibres or a Crifpation of them, from whence Obstructions in the Capil-Bry or Hair like Vellels may arife, and of course a Stagnation of the Fluids in the Obstructed Parts, yet I cannot help thinking, that thefe are only secondary Causes that accidentally aid and promote some other Peculiar, Latent and Essential Caufe, which I fuppose must be join'd with them, as Dr. Morton lays, Before this Disease can be produced; for otherwise the Tubercles, Knots or Swellings that possibly may arise in the Lungs, will, in my Opinion, be only of fuch a benign Na-ture, as are wont to go away again of their own Accord, and fuch, as Morton mentions, which never lay the Foundation of a Philifis.

But what this Peculiar, Primary or Effential Caufe of a Confumption really is doubtless will be very difficult, if possible, to ascertain; however modern Discoveries and Microscopical Observations may assist

Chap. H. of Consumptions. us in our Enquiries, give us some light into it, and warrant the following At-

The Original and Essential Cause then, which some content themselves to call a vicious Disposition of the Juices, others a salt Acrimony, others a strange Ferment, others, a malignant, Humour (all which feem to me dark and unintelligible) may possibly be some certain Species of Animalcula or wonderfully minute living Creatures, that, by their peculiar Shape, or disagreeable Parts, are inimicable to our Nature; but however capable of subfifting in our Juices and Vessels, and which being drove to the Lungs by the Circulation of the Blood, or elfe generated there from their proper Ova or Eggs, with which the Juices may abound, or which possibly being carried about by the Air, may be immediately convey'd to the Lungs by that we draw in, and being there depolited, as in a proper Nidus or Nest, and being produced into Life, coming to Perfection, or increasing in Bigness, may by their fpontaneous Motion, and injurious Parts, stimulating, and perhaps wounding or gnawing the tender Vessels of the Lungs, cause all the Disorders that have been mentioned, viz. a more than ordinary Afflux of Humours upon the Part, Obstruction, Inflammation, Exulceration, and all other the E 2 over I

52 A New Theory Chap. II: the Phanomena and deplorable Symptoms of this Difease.

This Opinion of Animalcula or exceeding minute Animals, that are inimicable to our Nature, being the Cause of a Confumption of the Lungs, will doubtless feem strange to abundance of Persons, and more especially to those, who have no Idea of any living Creatures besides what are conspicuous to the bare Eye; but the Curious who have not only employ'd themselves in the Philosophical Studys of the vast Machinerie of the Universe, but have also turn'd their Thoughts upon the Admirable Works of Omnipotence in the Minima Natura, and have consequently considered the new World of Wonders, that Microfcopical Observations have opened to our View. will eafily conceive the Poffibility of very minute Animals being not only the Origiginal and Essential Cause of this, but of many other Difeases hitherto inexplicable; and that they are perhaps, the very Malignity fo much complain'd of in many Distempers, but so little understood.

That this may be the better conceiv'd by those who are yet unacquainted with this smaller Animal World, I think it proper to give a short Account of it, from the most ingenious Author of the best Essays that were ever wrote and publish'd, with design at once to improve and divert Mankind.

I have

Chap. II. of Confumptions.

"I have lately apply'd my felf with " much Satisfaction (says he) to the cu" rious Discoveries that have been made "by the help of Microscopes -- There is a great deal of Pleasure in prying into a this World of Wonders which Nature ca has laid out of Sight, and feems indu-" strious to conceal from us. Philosophy " had ranged over all the visible Creation, " and began to want Objects for her En-"quiries, when the present Age, by the Invention of Glasses, opened a new and inexhaustible Magazine of Rarities more a wonderful and amazing than any of " those which astonished our Foresathers-" If we consider those Parts of the Mate-" rial World, which lie nearest to us, and " are therefore subject to our Observations and Enquiries, it is amazing to confider the Infinity of Animals with which it " is stock'd. Every Part of Matter is Peopled: Every green Leaf swarms with "Inhabitants. There is scarce a single " Humour in the Body of Man, or of any "other Animal, in which our Glasses do anot discover Myriads of Living Creatures. The Surface of Animals are also covered with other Animals which are in the fame manner the Basis of other Animals, that live upon it; nay, we find in the most folid Bodies, as in Marble it felf, innumerable Cells and Cavities that are crowd-

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A New Theory Chapill. " ed with such imperceptible Inhabitants as " are too little for the naked Eye to difco-

rious Difeoveries that have been ray " This Account of modern Discoveries will unquestionably give the Readers, who were before unapprifed of them, pleasurable Ideas of Microscopical Observations; great Numbers of which, from the famous Leeuwenhoek, and feveral others, they may find in the Philosophical Transactions, and with which they will be very agreeably entertain'd, at the fame time that their Knowledge is improv'd. Mondoni ...

And as by good Glasses we can discover an infinite Number of Animals, what are not apparent to our Sight without them, fo we may reasonably conclude there are Myriads of others; infinitely smaller and wholly imperceptible to our Eyes, tho affifted with the best Glasses that can be

a is hocked. Evely Part of Mariaban Those who doubt of this, will find it equally hard to conceive that an Animal but just big enough to be discovered by the bare Eye, should have arriculated Limbs and all other Parts proportionable to its Nature, as we have to ours; what it is made up of an infinite. Number of Wellels and Canals, as we are in which the Fluids are circulated as in us; that it must have Nerves, Arteries Veins, Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, Cartilages, Rones,

Chap. II. of Consumptions. 55 &c. or Parts equivalent to them, I say tis equally hard to conceive this, which however is most certainly true.

And Dr. Andry, a famous Physician of Paris (whom the celebrated Baglivi of Rome stiles the French Asculapius, and the Eye of France) has wrote an admirable Treatise of Insects in Humane Bodies, ap proved by the late King's Physician and the whole Faculty of Paris, wherein speaking of Animalcula or very minute Living Creatures, he fays, "We must admit then that there are Animals a thousand times " less than a Grain of Dust, which we can fcarcely see. This is not enough (fays he) "those Animals a thousand times less than a Grain of Dust, have a Motion " like other Animals; they have Mulcles " then to move, Tendons, and an infinite "Number of Fibres in each Muscle; and in fine, Blood and Animal Spirits very fubrile and fine, to fill or move those " Muscles, without which they could not "transport their Bodies into different " Places.

But it may be sufficient to our present Purpose to observe, that nothing is more certain than that there are innumerable Species of Living Creatures of various Forms or different Shapes and Magnitudes, that at their largest Growth are too small to be discerned by our naked Eye, and that there E 4 being

being no such thing as Equivocal Generation, as the Learned World now all agree, every such minute living Creature must be produced from an Ovum or Egg, from whence it may be easily conceived that as those little Animals at their sull Growth, are too small to be perceived without the help of Glasses, so their Ova or Eggs must be exceedingly smaller, and consequently so light, as to be capable of being carried to and fro in the Air, and be suck'd in with our Breath, or be lodged in our external Pores, &c. for, as Dr. Andry says, "The small Seeds of Insects do not only infinuate themselves by means of the Air and Aliments; they likewise enter the Flesh very often by the Outside.

Or those minute Creatures may perhaps deposit their Ova or Eggs in the Fruits of the Earth and in the very Food we Eat, &c. by which means they may get into the Blood and Juices; for according to the fame Dr. Andry, "If we consider the Eggs of Caterpillers, Flies and other Insects with the almost infinite Number of those little Animals which Microscopes discover to us in Liquors, and generally in all Boundies, we shall easily find that there is nothing in Nature into which their Seeds may not insinuate, and that a great quantity of them may enter into the Boundies dy of Man, as well as into that of other

of Confumptions. Chap. II. ther Animals. In which Cafe, if they meet with a proper Nidas or Neft in any of our innumerable Veffels, they are then brought to Life, and by their Growth, disagreeable Parts and spontaneous Motion, may cause many Diseases besides that we treat of baluan white salad at should on one

Nay it will not be difficult to suppose it possible, that as the Fluids of our Parents might abound with many Species of Animalcula, fo the Ova or Eggs of them may have been communicated to us, or convev'd into our Fluids with the Nourishment we receiv'd through the Umbilical Vessels, even whilst we were in the Womb, and may possibly lie latent in us for a longer or shorter Term of Years, till either our Vessels are become of a fit Largeness to afford 'em a proper Nidus or Nest, or our Juices of fuch a Property as is fit to nourish and produce them into Life. To warm with

And Baglivi is of this Opinion alfo; for in his Letter to Dr. Andry, concerning a Flat Worm, he fays, " And as there are "fingular Properties in all Things, from " which they cannot deviate; so the flat Worms by their own Nature use to "breed in the Fatus whilst yet in the Womb Hippocrates, the great "Standard of Physick, gives his Opini-" on for it also, in his fourth Book of Mounterable Companies, muli salsalid ...

basubora

And thus we may possibly account for feveral Diseases to which we are liable Hereditarily. This may be one way perhaps by which the Small Box is conveyed from Parents to Children, from Generation to Generation; which Difeafe I am not only apt to think is primarily caused by inimicable Animaltula, or wonderful minute Animals in our Fluids, but also verily believe, it may be certainly prevented, especially in Adults or grown Persons, by defreying the very Effence of the Diftemper. whether it be some Species of noxious Animaleula or their Ova or Hggs, as I have conjectured, or of whatever elfe it may confift; which, if I have Opportunity, I may perhaps one time or other make obvious, by fome Buquiries and Observations I have made, that in my Opinion amount almost to a Demonfration, port a double societ

We may entertain the better Idea of this Conjecture, of Diseases being conveyed from Parents to Children, whilst in the Womb, by means of the Seed of Animalanta, if we consider what falls within our common Notice, and is apparent to the Senses of almost every vulgar Person without the Affistance of Glasses, and that among other Things, is, the prodigious Quantity of Mites that we find in Cheese; now as every one of these small Animals, that swarm in such innumerable Companies, must have been produced

Chap. II of Confumptions. produced from its proper Ovem or Egg, fo we cannot well conceive any other than that these Eggs must have been originally in what the Cheese was made of, viz. either the Runnet or Milk, and if in the Milk, then that must be supposed to have been charg'd with them before it came from the Cow ; which Ove or Eggs we however find to lie latent, without being deftroy'd, not withstanding the Change it undergoes, of being Heared, Curdled, de before it is converted into Cheefe, and then are not produced into visible Life, rill after a long time keeping. If we confider this, which is to familiar to us feriously, and give it its due Weight, what is before advanced, will not appear very mocking to our Reason.

But I conjecture that it is very possible several Distempers, which we do not receive Hereditarily from our Parents, may be caused by Animalcula inimicable to our Nature, the Ova or Eggs of which may be convey'd into our Blood and Juices either with our Food, our Breath, or even by infinuating into the external Fores of the Body, as before mentioned, where when they arrive, and find a proper Nature of Nest, so as to be produc'd into Life they then, by means of their spontaneous Motion, ill Shape or disagreeable Parts, may destroy the Texture of our Blood and Juices, or may stimulate and perhaps wound

wound or gnaw the tender Vessels in which they received Life, or into which by the Circulation of the Blood they may have been drove.

Further, it may not be impossible but that several Species of Animalcula slying or swimming in the Air, may at their largest Growth and utmost Perfection, be so wonderfully minute, as to be capable of entring into our Bodies, every where permeable, and of subsisting in our Juices and small Vessels.

And as it is reasonable to suppose that there are various Species of Animalcula, so of Course they are of various Magnitudes, of different Shapes, and have peculiar Parts, and as by that means they are more or less inimicable to our Fluids and Solids, or capable of injuring us in a greater or less sudden and pernicious may be caused.

Thus one Species of Animalcula, by means of their wonderful Smallness and injurious Parts, may instantly offend the Brain and Nerves, and cause Apoplexies and sudden Death, whilst other Species may produce the Plague, Pestileotial or Malignant Fevers, Small Pox, &c. and others again Chronick Diseases, such as Hypochondriack Melancholly, Vapours, Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Evil, Leprosy, Consumption, &c.

And

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And as we may reasonably imagine that each Species of such Animalcula or exceeding minute Animals, keep together in vast Numbers, as we find the Species of such living Creatures as are big enough to be seen by the bare Eye, delight to do, as Shoals of small Fish, and swarms of slying Insects, so we may easily conceive, if this Theory be admitted, how it happens that sometimes a permicious Disease becomes Epidemick or almost general of a sudden, without Respect to either Age or Sex.

How Diftempers happen to rage in one Year, or Seaton of the Year, or in one Country or Part of a Country, more than in another, as the Plague, Peffilential and other Fevers, Small Pox, Measles, and several other Difeases, and how they are spread by Degrees and are communicated from one Person, and from one Country to another, may by this Theory perhaps be more easily explain d than by any other.

What way can we better account for Coughs, that become at some particular times Epidemical or almost Universal, and that indifferently as to the Season of the Year, than by this Doctrine? As also for several other Distempers that we find at some Times not only to afflict Men but destroy Beasts; as the late Sickness raging amongst the Cattle for Example, as also the Coughs

" that

that at some particular Times have been known to affect all our Horses, and prove destructive to vast Numbers of them?

Kercher and Haupeman (lays Dr. Andry)
affect, that malignant Fevers never proceed
from any other Cause than small Animals.
And Blancard in his Physical Dictionary tells
us, "The Microscope discovers that the
Parts of the Blood are round or Globua lar naturally, but that in Fevers its full

of Worms.

Etmuler lays, that An imminent
Plague is foretold from unwontedSwarms

of Infects reforting to a Country.

And Dr. Wincler gives the following Account, in the Philosophical Transactions, of a Murren in Switzerland, which, with what is further faid concerning it by the learned Dr Fred Stare, shews what I have advanced

of the Borders of Italy a Murren infected the Cattle, which spread further into Switzerland, the Territories of Wintemberg and over other Provinces, and made great Destruction amongst the Cattele. The Contagion seem'd to propagare it self in a blue Mist, that sell upon those Pastures where the Cattle gratotal Pastures who have the Cattle gratotal Pastures where the C

Chap. H. of Consumptions. 19 Upon Diffections were discovered large "and corrupted Spleens, Sphacelous and conroded Tongues, fome had Angina Madelignaria Those Persons that carelessly managed their Cattle, without a due " respect to their Health; were them-" felves Infected, and died away like their Cimare as in the shear Vis Lam affured (fays Dr Slave) by two "ingehious Travellers, that this Contagio " on reach'd the Borders of Poland, having "paffed quite through Germany: That it was observed to make its Progress daily. " spreading near two German Miles in astwenty four Hours; that it continually, without Intermission, made progressive Government of the state of the Parifiles to escape; that it did not at Sothe fame time Infect Places at great Di-Hances That Catrle fecured at Rack and Manger were equally Infected with co those in the Field. It were worth cone fidering (adds Dr Slane) whether this "Infection is not carried on by some Voa latile Infect, that is able to make only " fach thort Flights as may amount to " fach Computations. em so vilanizir O ii " I shall leave my Readers to judge whe ther this admirable Thought of Dr Slave does not very much strengthen what I have Rical Effay on Fevers, gives it albotogod Opinion, that we received the Small Pox

bas.

It is allow'd by all the Learned, that most Nations are insested with Distempers, that in an especial Manner are more peculiar to them, than to others, yet it is certain that some such Diseases may be, and often are transplanted into distant Countries, and sometimes slourish as much in a new Climate as in that from whence they eame: Thus it is generally supposed that Europe is indebted to Americal for the Venereal Disease, as I am informed that is to Europe for the Small Pox, of which we made them a Present, in return for the Grand One they made us:

And the learned Dr. Lifer, after taking Notice, that the Plague is properly a Disease of Asia, where it is Episedemical, and that it is never bred amongst us, but comes to us by Trade and Insection, tells us, "The Small-"Pox also, is an Exotick Disease of the Oriental People, and not known to Euger or even to Asia Minor or Africa at all, till a Spice Trade was opened by the latter Princes of Egypt, to the remotest Parts of the East Indies, whence it Originally came, and where it rages more cruelly at this Day, than with us.

The Ingenious Dr. Oliver, in his Practical Essay on Fevers, gives it also as his Opinion, that we received the Small Pox and Chap. II. of Consumptions. 65 and Measles from Arabia, and that this Part of the World was perfectly free from, and wholly unacquainted with them, 'till by the frequent Incursions the Arabians made into Africa, and afterwards into Spain, its Venom by that Means spread all over Europe.

"Thus the Seed once fown (says he) has "propagated its Poison in all Ages since,

" and when it will be worn out God knows.
" I call it a Seed, (adds he) because I find

"Diseases keep regular Types, and have "particular Attributés that distinguish

" them one from the other, as the Seeds of

" Plants do their particular Species.

This Gentleman's Opinion very much favours the Theory I have advanced; for how can we better account for the regular Types, the Small Pox, Malignant, and all other Continual and Intermitting Fevers, as well as many other Distempers, keep, and the peculiar Attributes and Crifes, Ge. they have, than by concluding they are severally caus'd by innumerable Animalcula, or exceeding minute Animals, that variously offend us according as their Species are different, and as their peculiar Shape and Parts are more or less injurious to our Fluids and Solids.

If it be once allow'd that the Plague, Pestilential and other Epidemick Diseases are caused, and carried on by very minute volatile 68 A New Theory Chap. II.

latile Infects (as Dr Slare says is worth considering) we may then easily conceive how they are convey'd to and from Distant Countries or Climates, viz. by such Volatile Animalcula or their Ova or Eggs being deposited in the Bodies or Cloaths, or Goods of Travellers, &c.

The Plague of Leprofy mention'd in Holy Writ, to effect not only the Jews, but their Cloathes, and the very Walls of their Houses, (known by greenish or reddish Streaks eat into the Walls, &c.) as described in the 14th Chapter of Leviticus, was perhaps propagated by means of impercepti-

ble Volatile Animals.

We find some Diseases are apparently communicated from one Person to another by Contact or Touching only, of which the Itch and the Venereal Diftemper are eminent Instances; that the Essential Cause of the former Disease, is a vast Number of Minute Animals, that by their spontaneous Motion and injurious Parts make Furrows under the Epidermis or Scarf Skin, may be demonstrated by viewing through a good Microscope a small Portion of the Humour contained in the little Bladders that arise in that Distemper between the Fingers, &c. in which may be perceived abundance of ill shap'd Creatures, that by neftling under the Cuticula or Scarf-Skin, flimuChap. II. of Consumptions. Of stimulate the Nervous Fibres and Cause the troubletome Sensation of Itching, &c.

Some of these minute Insects contain'd in a very small Part of that Humour, fixing upon a sound Person's Skin, either by shaking Hands with an Itchy Person, or wiping with the same Towel, or drawing on one of his Gloves, &c. will soon insurate into the Pores; and there increase and multiply and quickly act the same Part in that Person, as in the other, from whence the Disease was received, as innumerable

Examples convince us.

And I conceive the latter, or Venereal Disease to be communicated after the same manner; only as we may conjecture the Animalcula abounding in the purulent Matter flowing from the small Ulcers in that Distemper are of a different Species; Shape and Magnitude, from those of the Itch, they are not capable of infinuating themselves into the External Pores of many other Parts of the Body, so easily as into those of the Secret Parts, which are large, or.

And the great Hartsoeker of Amsterdam, in a Letter to Dr Andry of Paris, beforementioned, says, "To tell you my "Thoughts, Sir, I believe that Insects oc-

" casion most Diseases with which Man" kind are attack'd; and likewise that

" those who have the Distemper, call'd Ve-

F 2 " nereal,

" nereal, nourish in their Bodies, an infi-" nite Number of invisible Animals who " gnaw and devour every thing that comes

" in their way, and occasion all the Dif-

" orders that are known to attend that

" Diftemper,

And indeed what we observe in the Cure of both the Itch, and Venereal Difeafe, tends very much to support what has been faid; for in the Itch, if Sulphur, which will often cure it, or Mercurials which always will, be not closely follow'd according to Art, fo as not only to check, but also utterly to destroy all the Minute Animals, that as we plainly fee, Cause that Disease, it in a short time breaks out again and fatigues the Patients as much as ever; for if any of them, or their Seed, happen to escape being kill'd or destroy'd, they will foon increase and become as troublesome as before; and this way it happens, that many Persons are pester'd with that Diffemper more or less for several Months and sometimes Years together.

So also in the first Degree of the Venereal Distemper, we find that a few Doses of rightly adapted and well-prepared Mercurial Remedies, which tend above all others to kill fuch Minute Animalcula as we have conjectur'd to be its Essential Cause, will wonderfully check all the Symptoms, but if forborn for some time, and not continued.

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as they ought to be, fo as entirely to destroy them and their Eggs, the Symptoms, (unless prevented by Astringents which are then pernicious also) quickly break out again as bad as ever; which I presume happens after this Manner, that fuch part of those minute Animals, or their Eggs, as escap'd being kill'd or destroy'd by the Antivenereal Medicines, upon their being forborn, gather fresh Strength, increase in Number, and by their vigorous Motion again renew'd, prove as mischievous as ever; this fresh Attack used to be attributed to a renewed Fermentacion of the Venereal Humour, but I think with much more reafon may be affign'd to the Cause I have mentioned.

And here by the Way it may not be a-miss to take Notice of an Error very often committed in the Cure of that Distemper in its first Degree, which is, that many who undertake the Cure, as soon as they have check'd the Symptoms, as I have just now mentioned, administer Balsamick, and reputed healing Remedies, both inwardly and to the part affected, in order (as perhaps they promised their Patients) to make a very quick Cure, the most pernicious thing in the World in that Disease, by which they force the Minute Animals, the Essential Cause of the Distemper, that remain'd undestroy'd, to retire inwardly

F 3

and

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and make their Way into the small Blood Vessels, where, when they once get, and are circled about with the Blood and Juices, they increase prodigiously, and after some time produce the Grand Pox, and all its concomitant Symptoms, not to be eradicated without Herculean Remedies.

If it be enquired how Balfamicks, and those that are accounted healing Remedies, untimely taken and used in the first Degree of the Venereal Disease, force the Animalcula to retire inwardly and produce the GrandPox,I conjecture it to be in this manner, viz. That those Medicines, tho' not capable of destroying such Minute Animals, are yet by Means of their Bitterness or other peculiar Quality, fo difagreeable to them, as to disturb and cause them to avoid fuch kind of Particles as much as possible, and (if I may so say) make them To weary of their present Settlement, as to endeavour to obtain a new and more agreeable one, in which Case we may suppose they make towards the small Blood Vessels, or retire inwardly, as I have mentioned.

Every one, that has been but little conversant with Medicine, knows that all Ballamicks of the Turpentine Class, given Internally, pass off very much by Urine, as is manifest by the profuse violet Smell they always occasion it to have; which Urine being exceedingly impregnated with the bit-

ter and reputed healing Parts of those Remedies, and often washing the little Ulcerations as it passes through the Vrethra, unhappily for the poor Patients, occasions the Animalcula (the Essential Cause of the Disease) to direct their Course another way, or retire inwardly, as I have noted, and also quickly and perfectly Cures the small Ulcerations they had made: And thus from a Distemper affecting a particular Part only, which might have been easily and thoroughly cured without any ill Consequence at all, it is often changed into an Universal one, as we frequently see, attended with very dreadful Effects.

And as Balfamicks and reputed Healers internally given, may occasion this Difaster when too foon exhibited, or before the minute Animals are intirely destroy'd by other appropriate Remedies, so no one I believe will doubt, but that healing Medicines topically apply'd, or by way of Injection, may in like manner, if ill timed, be attended with the same mischies

vous Consequence.

By what has been said, I think it appears highly probable that Minute Animals, stimulating, wounding or gnawing the Parts they are lodg'd in, are the Cause of these Diseases; and in a Word, there is possibly no Ulcer or Ulcerated Matter, but what is stock'd with Animaltula,

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A New Theory Chap. II.
and as these are of different Species and
more or less capable of injuring the Parts

in which they are bred or lodged, so those Ulcerations may be more or less stubborn

or Inveterate.

The learned Borellus affures us, that he has "More than once feen upon the Plai"fters of Fiftulous Ulcers, little Animals like Waxen Mites, whereof not only the Figure but the Motion might be feen: Thus we are held of many Difeases which come from invisible Animals, "(Jays he) or such as can only be perceived by Microscopes.

The famous Mayerne also, observed "Thou-"fands of Living Creatures in the Cance-

" rous Breast of a Woman,

And the so often quoted Dr Andry very plainly shews, that no Part of the Bedy of Man is exempted from Minute Insects, and that they are the Cause of very many Diseases, and particularly mentions Pleurises, Phthisis and the Jaundice: And in the last Chapter of his Treatise, has, by way of Recapitulation, digested that admirable Work into Aphorisms, or certain Truths, wherein he afferts.

" That the Air, &c. is full of the Seed

" of minute Animals,

"That all Parts of the Body are subject to Insects, none excepted.

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That the Blood and Urine are fome-

" Urine and Blood of those who have the

" Small Pox: unit of the mont right to their

"That the Pustles of the Small Pox, are

"sfull of them. " and a small side is a least

"That in the Venereal Distemper, there's no part almost of the Body which is not

"gnawed by little imperceptible Animals.

That in the Fistula Lacrymalis, the Wa-

Withem, Water double on viole W. nin H.

That Cancers are full of them, that they gnaw the Fibres of the Parts,

"and all the Sieves of the Glands; "fo that the Glands receiving almost

"all that offers to them, grow im-

mediately big beyond Measure: After-

wards these Insects increasing, and eating whatever they find, they many times

" Ulcerate the Part and confume it.

That Minute Animals may occasion

"Tumours and Excrescences in the Body.

"That most of the Diftempers ascribed

This Author acquaints us also, that those minute Insects do sometimes as they grow

Old, assume to themselves different Forms or Shapes resembling several larger Creatures that are loathsome and terrifying to

the Common People.

low the Sprince rowards

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And that many Species of small Animals do change their Shape, or have different external Parts unfolded at certain Periods of their short Life, than what before appeared, is confirmed by the Account Dr. Hooke, in his Micrographia, gives of the War

ter Infect or Gnat. A Mario Voltanitan

But that which was most observable in this Creature (Says he) was its Metamorphofis or Change; for having kept feveral of these Animals in a Glass of Rain Water, in which they were produced, I found after about a Fortnight or three Weeks keeping, that feveral of them flew away in Gnate, leaving their Husks behind them in the Water floating under the Surface, the Place where those Animals were wont to reside, whilst they were Inhabitants of the Water: This made me more diligently to warch them, to fee if I could find them at the time of their Transformation; and not long after, I observed several of them to be changed into an unufual Shape, wholly differing from that they were of a before, their Head and Body being grown much bigger and deeper, but not broade er, and their Belly or hinder part smale ler; the whole Bulk of the Body also a feem'd to be grown much lighter; for " when by my frighting of it, it would " fink it felf below the Surface towards bak. the

Chap. II. of Consumptions. 75 " the bottom, the Body would more fwift, 's ly reascend than when it was in its for-

mer Shape.

"I ftill mark'd its Progress from time to time, and found its Body still to grow " bigger and bigger, Nature, as it were, "fitting and accoutring it for the lighter "Element, of which it was now going to be an Inhabitant; for by observing one of these with my Microscope, I found a the Eyes of it to be altogether differing from what they feem'd before, appearing now all over pearl'd or knobb'd, like the Eyes of Gnats. An intested of them.

"At length I faw part of this Creature to fwim above, and part beneath the "Surface of the Water, below which, tho? " it would quickly plunge it felf, if I by " any means frighted it. yet it would pre-" fently reascend into its former Posture; frafter a little longer Expectation, I found " that the Head and Body of a Gnar be-" gan to appear and stand clear above the "Surface, and by degrees it drew out its 1. Legs, first the two foremost, and then " the other; at length its whole Body per-" fect and entire appeared out of the Husk " (which it left behind) standing on its "Legs upon the top of the Water, and by "degrees it began to move, and afterwards ff flew about the Glass a perfect Gnat. Motion of the Coce and their

"We have in this an Instance (adds he)

"of a very strange Amphibious Creature,

"that inhabiting the Air does yet produce

"a Creature, that for some time lives in

"the Water as a Fish, tho afterwards

"(which is as strange) is becomes an In
"habitant of the Air, like its Sire, in the

"Form of a Fly.

From what has been said, I think we may venture to affert, that some certain Species of noxious minute Animals, which some way or other get into our Fluids and Vessels, are the Primary and Essential Cause of many Diseases that afflict Mankind,

But I would not be understood to advance that all Distempers are caused by them; I would urge only the possibility and likelihood of their being the Essential Cause of the Plague, Pestilential and other malign Fevers, Small Pox, and some other Diseases as well Chronick as Acute, and particularly of that dreadful one a Phthisis which is the peculiar Subject of these Papers.

It is by almost all Mankind, as well unlearned as learned, certainly known, that the Bowels of Human kind are often severely pester'd with Worms, which take up their Habitation, and in all likelihood ingender and increase therein, notwithstanding the constant Peristaltick or Vermicular Motion of the Guts, and their being so frequently Chap. II. of Consumptions. 77 quently charged with the Aliments we take in, and discharg'd of their Fæces; now if Worms can subsist and increase in the Intestines, which are always in Motion, as they certainly do, why may we not reasonably suppose that Animalcula or Animals minutely small, may likewise subsist and increase in all other Parts of the Body, and injure us in the manner before conjectured?

I have in the foregoing Chapter observed, that sometimes Coughs which seem to threaten an immediate Consumption, cease almost of their own Accord without that Consequence, and leave the Patient in persect Health, when other Coughs less troublesome, and to the Patients thinking less dangerous, quickly terminate in a deplorable Phthis or Consumption of the Lungs: Now if what I have advanced may be allowed, the reason of this is very plain, because if the Body be not predisposed to a Consumption, as Dr. Morton mentions, that is, according to my Theory,

it be entirely free from such Species of Animalcula or very minute Animals, or their Ova or Eggs, that I imagine to be the Essential Cause of a Phthisis, that Disease, tho' the Cough is very violent or severe, will not happen; but if on the contrary, the Blood and Juices be charged with such noxious Animalcula, or their Ova or Eggs

as I have suppos'd, then a slight Cough occasioned by the Constipation of the External Pores of the Body, or Stoppage of any usual Evacuation or Secretion through Cold, which I look upon as one of the Secondary Causes of a Consumption, may be succeeded by that dangerous Diestemper.

How the Blood and Juices of some Persons happen to be charg'd with such Animalcula or their Eggs, and the Fluids of other Persons not, is next to enquired

into.

If the Air we breathe, the Food we eat, or Liquor we drink in common with the rest of Mankind, were full of such minute living Creatures, or their Seed, then we might reasonably suppose that all Perfons Breathing, Eating and Drinking of the same, would in like manner more or less be liable to the same Distemper, which would in that Case become Epidemical and almost Universal, this therefore we may imagine to happen in the Case of Plagues and Pestilential Distempers, that feize upon whole Cities, Towns and Countries at a time, but not very likely in the Case of the Disease we now treat of.

It feems much more probable, that the minute Animals or their Seed, which we have supposed to be the Essential Cause of

Chap. II. of Consumptions.

a Phehifis or Confumption of the Lungs, are for the most part either convey'd from Parents to their Offspring Hereditarily, or communicated immediately from diffemper'd Persons to sound Ones who are very conversant with them; the first way has been already mentioned, when we were speaking of the Small Pox, and it it will hold good in that Distemper, by the same Parity of Reason, it will hold good in this, only fupoling the Ova or Seed of the Animalcula that cause a Consumption to be different from those that cause the Small Pox: The last way, which is properly call'd Infection, we may conceive to be the more reasonable, if we consider how quickly and eafily fome other Diftempers are communicated from one Person to another, as the Itch, Venereal Disease, ou

It may be therefore very likely, that by an habitual lying in the same Bed with a Consumptive Patient, constantly Eating and Drinking with him, or by very frequently conversing so nearly, as to draw in part of the Breath he emits from his Lungs, a Consumption may be caught by a sound Person; for it may be reasonable to suppose that if the Blood and Juices of such distemper'd People, be charg'd with vast Quantities of Animalcula, as I have coniectur'd.

which are yet very far from becoming

univerfal.

jectur'd, then their profuse Sweats, and their Breath also, may be likewise charg'd with them, or their Ova or Eggs, which by that means may possibly be convey'd into

the Bodies of those who lie, or are most

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It may here probably be objected, that if the Disease is communicated after this manner, few that come near a Consumptive Person would escape having that Distemper; but in Answer to this I imagine, that flightly converfing with Confumptive Patients, is seldom or never sufficient to catch the Disease; there being but sew if any of those minute living Creatures or their Eggs communicated in slender Conversations, and which, if they are, may not perhaps be produced into Life, or be nourished or increased, in the new Station they happen to be cast; besides, we may imagine that some Persons are of such an happy Constitution, that if any of the Ova of the inimicable minute Animals that cause a Confumption, happen to get into their Bodies, they may likewise be quickly forc'd out again, through some of the Emunctories, before they are produc'd into Life; or else be wholly destroy'd; for as Dr. Andry fays, "The Seeds of Infects in Human " Bodies, either bring forth, preserve them-" felves, or are deftroy'd, according as the non Augh I as Amanian to soil Place

of Confumptions: Place in Which they are, is proper, in different, or contrary to them. rediscor Were it not thus in the Itch, no one who happens to live life the Honfe and converted with one affected with that Di fremper, would escape having the same the contrary of which is evident; but when in that Cafe, found Persons converte with lichy ones more nearly, as lying in the fame Bed, frequently taking them by the Hand, using the lame Linnen, deathe Disease is then communicated: And so in the Cafe of a Confumption, where Persons are continually with and near Confumptive Patients, lo as almostalways to receive the Effluviums of their Breath, Sweat, occ. charged, as before mentioned; with the Effential Cause of that Distemper; it is very likely the Difeate may be produced; for when by means of the Sweam or Breath of a Confumptive Person, the Ova or Seed of the perficious Animaleula are continually getting into the Blood and Juices of a found one, it must be suppos'd probable. that fome of them, at one time or other, may be produced into Life, in which Cafe, those very minute Animals so produced, deposit more Eggs, and those Eggs produce more minute Animals; and lo of I have already hinted, that most Animals, both of the Air and Water, delight

modaline Theory . Chap, IL so keep in diffind Species, and are lound together in Swarms and Sheles; thence in may be supposit, that the sudden Tranflation of fome Diftempers from one Patt of the Body to another may happen, by forme Species of Animalys la that L have conjectured to be the Prime Caules fuddealy removing themselves from the Page they fielt delighted; or chancid to fix in ad most injured sichen by some distike through Remedies directed to that Part particularly, enoundamen others means) to another, that before was perfettly well, or grand what Dr. Morton, fays concerning one of his Patibulain a Coolumption proceeding vicom Melancholly mand which was ineglected will at leagth he was afflicted with loss of Appenies. Think, difficulty of Breathing, Weaking & Golliquacive Sweats, a violens Bloody Flux, attended with horrid Spains, and other fuch like facal Symptoms of a deplorable Confunption) very much favours this Suppofition of for he collects, "That shere was notice thing very remarkable in this Panisent, and that was, that the he could Signer by reason of his great distiguity of Breaching, bear the least Dole of Opium without apparent Danger of his Life, yet from that time that the racking Pains of his Bloody-Flux, or Spains of his Bowels began to be violent, he feem'd to Chap II. Confuruptions. 87 be plainly freed from his Cough as well as difficulty of Breathing, and indeed to be breath'n as if his Lungs had been perfectly found again, and bore the plentiful Use of Opium without any Inconvenience, till the Bloody-Flux, with the racking Pains being once overcome, with the long use of it, his difficulty of Breathing, together with the Cough, that was as troublesome as before, returned, as if that Spasmodick Vellication of the Bowels, had been presently changed into the Constriction of the Lungs and Membranes of the Breast.

. It may be proper now to examine whether from the Theory I have offer'd, we can Account for all the Phanomena of Confumptions of the Lungs, or their Variety of Symptoms in the feveral Degrees I have mentioned in the former Chapter. To do this it may be necessary to remind my Readers of what has been before observed, viz. that many Species of minute Animals, according to their feveral and peculiar Natures, take upon them, at a certain time, or at fuch an Age, if I may to fay, different external Forms or Shapes, from what they as first had; and from thence we may easily conceive, that by the different Parss, or the new Weapons, they may be armid with they may be capable to suini Chyle, and Shaucting and neftling

A New Theory Chap. 11.

injure us, after a new and different manner from what they did before.

It is certain that most, if not all Infects, that are large enough to be view'd by the bare Eye, appear when they are fift produced into Life, from their Ove or Eggs, in the Form of a small Worm, which Shape they retain for some time, and then assume another; this is well known to all the Ingenious, who are convertant with Country Affairs, or know any thing of the Nature of Boes, Flies, Silk worms, &c. and by the fame Rule, that this happens to them, Changes of the like Nature may happen to the Animalcula or very minute Animals that I have suppos'd to be the Essential Cause of several Difeases. Tuild to again I and to another

This being premifed, we may imagine; that our Fluids having great Numbers of the Ova or Eggs of very minute Creatures floating in them, may not possibly be in pured thereby, or not to any confiderable Degree, until in some of our innumerable Vessels, they meet with a proper Aidis or Nest, so as to be produc'd into Life, probably in the Shape of an exceeding small Worm, and that in this Form, (wimming or being circled about in our Juices, they may be able, by stimulating the fibrons Parts of the Blood, preying upon the new made Chyle, and obstructing and nessing Chap H. of Confumptions:

in some of our small vessels or slender Canals, to occasion a tickling Cough, Hectick Heat, and other Symptoms of an approaching Consumption.

In this Shape allo, biz. ahat of a Worm, they may possibly in length of time, cause larger Obstructions, so as to occasion Tu-bercles to arise in the Lungs, from whence proceeds the dry or Truitless Cough before taken Notice of, as a Pathognomick or inseparable Sign of its being a Consumptive Cough, and as those Creatures, in that Shape, are capable of firmulating the Veffels they so obstruct, more or less, we may suppose the Tubercles, Knots or Swellings occasioned thereby, will increase in Mag and be the fooner or later inflamed ; according to which, the Conflimption proves either Chronick or Acute. From this In flammation of the Tubercks, the Peripneumonick of Inflammatory Pever, with all its concernitant Symiptomis, Proceeds, mort of Nowi when there Publicles come to Suppuration, or byeak, and become final Ulcers, it may not be unlikely that the minace animals which the the Port of Worms, Caus dall the Mischies hitherto mentioned, may now in those Ulcerations, as in proper Places, assume a different external Shape from what they before had and by their now different Parts of Wear

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into.

A New Today . Chap! II. pons, fimulate more fiercely, and inlarge those Ulcerations, wounding or grawing the Mouths of the small Vessels opening into them, and at length be able, in their new Shape, to get into the Mais of Blood and other Juices again, there to act a Part different from what they did before, viz. It mulate all the nervous Fibres of our small Vessels to a great degree, and occation all the Rigors and Horrors we feel, in the beginning of the Fits of Puerid Inremutting Fevers; which Rigorsh of are succeeded by apquick Motion of the Blood, and an Intenie Bever, being Natures Effort (if I may be indulged in the Expression) to throw off her Ruemy, which at last the does, through the Pores of the Skin by a copious Sweat, with which it may be supposed those naxious minuce Animals are excluded the Body, which then remains tolerably easy, tillothe Blood and Juices receive a fresh Supply of them, from the Ulceration or Ulcerations in the Lungs, and in their lange Quantities, as to Thus, according to this Theory, it may be easily conceived how as whappens what the Heetick Faver, Peripoeumonick Pever, and putrid Intermitting Fever, sometimes afflict the Patient at one and the same time for it may be possible that while part, of those Animalenia, which by palling coming Company of the constant of the constant

of Confumptions. Chap. dla into, and tempining fome time in the Ulcer or Ulcers of the Lungs, have affum'd a Shape, according to their peculiar Nature. different from what they had before and may thereby be capable, when they are circled in the Fluids again, of producing the putrid Intermitting Fever, others of the lame Species, only feill remaining in the Form of very minute Worms, fwimming in the Blood and Juiges, may continue the Hectick Pever; and others also at the same time and likewife of the fame last mentioned Shape, but only of a larger Magnitude, may cause new Obstructions in the Glandules of the Lungs, form new Tubercles there, and, by their continued Stimulation, quickly incline them to an Inflammation, and fo produce the Peripneumonick Bever. For this we often find, as in the former Chapter mentioned, what whilst some of the Tubercles are ulcerated, iothers are inflamed, and others at the fame time are but just form'd and in average State O lairne Hanny regul Oritimay be possible that every one of thefe mentioned Fevers, may bappen through

the different florms on Shapes the Animaltale, I whave bipoken of may allume, are take to themselves, according to their peculiar Namure; for it is not impossible but that they dray assume more than one Poont; different from what they are first had. Theory Chapelle

And thus from this Theory. I have endeavourd to account for the Principal Symptoms, upon which the others depend, of all the Degrees of a Confumption of the Lungs, which, as well as the Theory it felf, I fubmit to the Confideration of the Learned and Benevolent Readers, requesting them always to remember that I have treated of what I have advanced, only as Conjectural and barely possible, well knowing that Disquisitions of this Nature lie too deep for us to be able easily to demonstrate, any otherwise than as likely, and reasonable for us to believe

ders that I have been here feeking after that Original and Effential Caufe, that the most Learned Authors, who have treated of Confirmations, have generally deemed inexplicable, or at best have given us but very

confused Ideas concerning it, bereiestly bas

Have higherto treated only of the Primary and Essential Cause of Original Confumptions of the Lungs, or such as are not immediately preceded, or manifestly occasioned by other Distempers, it may not therefore be amis, to add as Word or two by way of Enquiry assentiae Original of a Phehosis that is Symptomatical or when it is directly occasioned by and sollows other Diseases, such as those mentioned by Morton to be predisposing to it.

Chap. In of Confungations.

And this Enquiry will be very short, we first imagine that those fore running or predisposing Distempers, are likewise EC entially Caufed by some certain Species of Animalcula, which getting by some or other of the ways aforementioned, into the Blood and Juices, do not so immediately fix upon the Lungs and injure them, as upon other Parts of the Human Frame, either because the Lungs may possibly be so perfectly found, and their Tone io good, as not to be very easily hurt by them, or that other Parts are so infirm, as to be most liable to be first attack'd, by which means some one or other of those fore-running or predisposing Diseases, may be first Caus'd, and when by that, the Juices of the Body are impoverish'd, and the Lungs impair'd, that Viscus also, may give way to the Fury of those inimicable and very minute Crea-

Or possibly the Animalcula that produce the predisposing Distempers, may be of a different Species from those Causing an Original Consumption, and be arm'd with such Parts, as not to be capable of Causing a Phibis so soon, or until they have first produced some other Disease.

These Speculations are indeed of a very niceNature, and may not admit of being very easily demonstrated, as beforesaid, but I have often admired that the Learned Gentlemen

encipal Theory Chapelle demen of but Prolemon, who have lookcellently well acquitted themselves in me-chamically accolining for many Differences, upon the grand Philosophick Principle of Sir Mation of the Universal Tendency that one part of Watter has fewards anothers have not at the lame time confiderd what Injuries the Body of Man that receive from the Ipontaneous Motion of voluntary A gents or Animalcula in our Fluids and finall Vellels: which Animalcula, can hardly be supposed to regulate their Motions by Rule and Compais, but act and move according to the natural Inflinct, the Divine Author of all Beings has implanted in them. How far, and after what manner the abuse of the 61x Non-Naturals, or particularly The Suppression of any usual Evacuation or Sel cretion through Cold, &c. may as a Secondary Cause aid and assist the Primary or Essential One, that I have conjectured, may be requisite to be taken a fuice of, and with that I shall conclude this Chapter. Quantities of the Seed or Out of very int. nute Animals, thould be in our Blood and Juices, and perhaps in fome of our innomerable Vellels in tet with a proper Adus of Noft, he as to be produced into Late; yet whill our Secretions are all days per-formed, or utilal Evacuations continued,

those

one Amerikal may be extended of our older and their own very Moross may con-कारामा का विस्तर है। कि अप्रतिक को विस्तर का विस्तर के शिव bres of our tender Yessels, and slender Canals, are thereby frimulated, those Fibres are drawn into frequent Contractions, which send to shake off the Manualitie, whole spontaneous Motion occasioned them, and thus (all the Secretions being daly perform d) those Animals may promote their own Expulsion, and not continue within us long enough, to do us any confiderable Injury, or to alleme a different Shape, lo as ctories, through Cold, & are obstructed, or any usual Evacuation stop d, those Animalials, or very minute Living Creatures, may then be prevented passing off, and so continuing within us, or lodging and fixing in the obliviated Canals, caule all the Mil. those before them had lavishly commended for the Cure of this Difeate, thought proper to invent others, and recommend. them allo, which being lound on repeated Tryals to be attended with as little Succels early former, this par their Successors upon inventing more, to as to multiply their Number to what we now find, which is exceeding great indeed. The block the true Williamy of a Partie, and



bres of our tender & chels Land flender Canals, are theteby frinthated, those Fibres

Of the great Number of Medicines and vaburious Methods of Gure recommended for Confumptions , with the different Opinions of Authors concerning them, &c.

long enough, to do us any confiderals F all the Distempers that afflict. Mankind, there's not one for the Cure of which, more Remedies have; been appropriated and invented than for a Philis or Confumption of

the Lungs; the Reason of which may pro-bably be, that many Physicians who tried and found ineffectual the Medicines that chose before them had lavishly commended for the Cure of this Disease, thought proper to invent others, and recommend them also, which being found on repeated Tryals to be attended with as little Success as the former, still put their Successors upon inventing more, fo as to multiply their Number to what we now find, which is exceeding great indeed.

Chap. III. of Confamptions.

Neither have Phylicians been wanting in contriving various Methods of Cure for this Diftemper, as well as adapting peculiar Remedies to it.

Tet, which is a melancholly Confideration and most unhappy Truth, there are will as few Persons cured of Consumptions by the Medicines and Method at this present Time mostly ofed and practiced, as in many Ages pass, and this our Bills of Mortality too surely demonstrate y informach, that a Phibis or Consumption of the Lungs, is by almost all People deem'd the Opprobrium Medicorum, or Disgrace of Phylicians.

But this, in my Opinion, is not occasioned either through any Delect of the Materia Medica, which abounds with Remedies fully sufficient to answer every Interition of Cure, or from the Difease it self, being in its own Nature incurable, as I hope quickly to make appear, but meetly through a Desiciency of the Method in which it is commonly treated.

The great Business therefore is to fix upon a true and rational Method of Cure in order to which it is requisite that the Physician, besides having a suitable idea of what we may reasonably conjecture to be the prime and essential Cause of the Disease, should also be thoroughly acquainted with the true History of a Physisis, and every minute

24 New There's to Chapello minute Step it takes (of which I have given a Sketch in the first Chapter) and likewise have a period Knowledge of all its various Phanomena through every Degree of it without which a rene Judgment can never be form'd, nor a regular Method of Cure and successful Practice, according to the several Indications, be established vid Tor want of this thorough Knowledge of every minute Circumstance, relating to this Diffemper, and of establishing an A-dequate Method of Cure, is too often happens, then Medicines good in their own Nature, are given in a Confumption of the Lungs, with no better Success than blind Men Shoot at a Marko with the conflant Use of Redorals and other Alteratives mightily commend Bleeding in this Difeate. and that a not only in the beginning but in the Progress of its which others with great Vehemence detry ; for also Purging and Vomiting in the beginning of the Distemper, have each had their zealous Advocates, and as ftrennous Opponents; likewife Sweating, Purging by Urine, Speczing, Cupping, Bathing, Clyfters, Eliders Illus, Serons, Englishs, Sufumigasions, External Applications to the Broad. dree have been by many shrifed and many should also be thoroughly acquainded oppo the true Hiltory of a Philipping, and every minute

Chap III of Confumptions. As to Letting Blood, Gapivacque tells us We have feldom need of Bleeding in a Phthisis or Consumption, especially when there is an Ulcer already made, unless & a new Fluxion Supervene, or unless there The a fresh Opening of some Vein or when the Defluxion is very fervent, " and Liver hot, or the Lungs burft on " fome Occalion. Alfo Helmant, Dolaus, Elmuller, and feveral others condemn it, and Borellus al-ledges, "That we ought rather to infule more Blood into Consumptive Persons " than to take any from them. Yet Galen, Mercatus, Sargelius, Riverius, Sylvins, Willis and mapy others approve of it, especially, in the Beginning of the Difeate, and Hippocrates, in Diffempers and Inflammations of the Lungs, advices to bleed almost as long as there is any Blood in the Body, You shall see very few Physicians Cars Bataleus) have Recourse to Blood-letting on a dry Cough, because they think this either comes from a dry Intemperature without Matter, for which they will have the Lungs Imoothed and moiltened with Bechicks) or from thin Flegm of

"Serum falling (as they perpetually talk)
from the Brain upon the Lungs; and
then they will have the Matter incraffated

" and the Impurity of the Matter evacuated

But

and New Theory Chap. Til. by Clysters, Purging and Sneezing, which Remedies, the we think them bot to be dispised, yet we affirm that all these should rather be wholly omitted, than altogether to abitain from letting Blood.

Sydenham also, gives his Opinion for Bleed? ing, and Merton Advises to it, not only in the beginning, but as ofren as a new Peinneumonick Fever happens in this Difease, which in forme Patients is two of three cimes in a Year, as in the former Sheets obferved. DV 116

In respect to Emetick and Cathartick Medicines in a Confumption, Hippotrates, Aphor. 8 Sect. 4. politively fays "Conby a Vomit

And Helmont very thath condemns Eva-

cuation by Stoof.

Dolaus tells us, that Vomits are ever

fulpected in this Cale, and as for Purgatives they likewise are not very fate; yet in the very beginning and with some Restrictions he admits of the Use of both.

What is chiefly urged against Emericks, is, that they violently conqualate the Lungs, may occasion a Rupture of the Blood Vessels, and if there is already an income the street is already and there is already and there is already and there is already and the street. tilder, tear it wider, and Walzus declares Solution of Continuity in the Lungs. But

Chap. III. of Consumptions.

But Prosper Martianus, who approves of Vomits even in the Progress of the Distemper, and rejects Purges, lays, "Nothing is plainer in the Doctrine of Hippocrates, than that those who labour under a Tabes. are not to be purged by Stool; for in u Lib. 2. de Morb. Sett. 2. v. 120. treating a of the Cure of a Tabes, from a Difease of " the Lungs, he does not only expressly " forbid Purging by Stool, saying, Give " no Medicine that purges downwards; but prescribing white Hellebore, he orders it to be given so temper'd, as not to move the Belly downwards. Seeing et therefore (says he) Hippocrates for the " " Cure of a Tabes uses only Vomits for " Evacuation, and is so fearful of Purging "by Stool, it is not reasonable that "Aphor. 8. Sect. 4. should determine the clean contrary——Purging by Stool is hurtful to the Tabid; because it uses at to bring on a Loofenels that is deadly to is them, wherefore Purging by Vomit will be less inconvenient; for the by the " Vehemence of it, the Lungs be agitated " and strained, yet because they are ac-"customed to such Commotions, by reafon of their Cough, which violently agia tates almost all Tabid Persons, Vomiting a is not very apt to do Mischief, and it " may be of great Relief to the Patient -" Nor need the breaking of a Vellel fadds H.

A New Theory Chap, III. he) be fear'd in these Patients through. " the Violence of the Vomit, because the "Veins being exceedingly emptied in these Persons, from their Extenuation, are not so apt to break as in those who are not " yet fallen into a Tabes. Hartmannus also tells us, "Vomits, if not always, yet for the most part cure a Cough, whether New or Invererate; for this Way the first Region of the Belly is freed from all Impurities, and Distillations are stopt, so that if convewardly and outwardly, it feldom reet turns. And Eimuller fays, " There's no Remedy whatfoever that equals Vomits, " especially in the beginning, nor any Case " in which they are not convenient, except that of spirting of Blood and extreme Weakness; but that Purging by Stool in " this Difeate is of no ufe. Crato also lays, " I have found by Ex-" perience that in Pectoral Diseases, it is " most profitable to abitain from Purging " Medicines. And Baglivi tells us, " That Purgatives " are very dangerous in Distempers of the " Breaft. Yet Galen, Avicen, and most of the Ancients made use of Purging Medicines in this Distemper, and strong Ones too, that so the

Chap. III. of Confunctions. of the Blux of Humours to the ulcerated Lungs might be diverted and lessened, and the vicious Humours evacuated.

And to this purpose Capivaccius tells us, That Avicen in a Phthifis gave Pil Cochia for the lake of the whole Body: Our dommon Practitioners give them nots (fays be) but they do ill; for we ought to fuccdur a the Fluxion prefently; for we may hope well when the Ulcer is not deep, but it 4 becomes fo, when the Disease is pro-" long d; which comes to pass through the Matter flowing into the Lungs; for which reason that Matter must be evacusted Therefore after once loofening the Belly; Pil. Cochie are to Be given a presently. What I say of Pil. Cothie; in (adde be) the same is to be understood of other strong Purges.

Mercatus says, "In those who have a

" Fluxion of acrimonious, biting and cor-" roding Humours, it is certain that it

" will be very fafe and necessary to Purge,

" in order to avert and lessen, or bridle the

" Fluxion, because the only way to cure a

" Phehisis, is to recall the Matter to some

" other Place.

The Followers of Des Cartes also, approve of mild Purges in the beginning of the Disease, the not in the Progress of it.

100 A New Theory Chap. III. Willis, likewife of flight Purgation by Stool.

Barbette and Deckers, of gentle, but not

Arong Purging. A sloquing and or box

And Morton of Both gentle Vomits and Purges in the first State of the Di-

Remper to mandavig and more Bert nom Concerning Disphoreticks, or Sweating Medicines, and Diwerieks, or fuch as operate by Urine, Authors are also divided in their Sentiments Morton feems much to suspect the former, otho' he recommends their Ute) when he cautions us to make Choice of fuch Disphoreticks " As are least " heating, and the least inclined to cause an " Effervescency or Commotion in the "Blood, and not to make use even of "them, unless preceded by Bleeding, "Purging, or Vomiting, nor then, with-" out being join'd with an Opiate, least " they should do more harm than good, " by caufing a new Colliquation of the Hu-" mours, an increase of the Cough, and " as it sometimes happens new Accidents,

" fuch as spitting of Blood, Rheumatick " or Pleuretick Pains, and other dreadful " Symptoms.

The latter or Diureticks, are greatly condemn'd by Galen, who afferts that they hinder the Expectoration of Matter that can only be expell'd by Coughing; but Montanus tells us, they are profitable for

Chaff-III. of Confuntiptions: the Breaft and Lungs, and fo does Crucius de Questin; also Willis, Sylvins, Doleus, and several others direct to their Use; Morton likewise approves of them, and Baglion fays, "I have made the Obser-" vation feveral times, that in Diseases of "the Breast, we ought always to push to-"wards the Urinary Passages, Nature ha-ving shewn us the Way, and that there is a great Sympathy between the Legs and the Breast, as well as the Privities " and the Breast, the Diseases of which Parts undergo a mutual Commutation. He again fays, " Diureticks are very use-" ful; for in all Diseases of the Breast we " are taught by the infallible Direction both of Nature and Experience, always " to direct our Course to the Urinary " Paffages.

And thus as Authors difagree concern-

ing the principal Methods of Evacuation, to also they differ about Issues, Blisters, external Applications, &c. too tedious to

particularize.

With these several Methods of Evacuation, Phylicians have also enjoind the constant use of various Internal Alteratives. according to their several different Opinions concerning them.

Hence all Pectoral, Lubricating, Smoothing, Ballamick and Reftorative Remedies, and fuch as are call'd Cardiack, Carminative,

H 3

Ser Theory, Chap. Ho native, Detergent or Cleaning, Inciding, Attenuating, Deoblithent and Expectora-ting, also those that have obtain'd the Name of Antiscorbutick, Antiscrophulous, Traumatick, Vulnerary or Healing Medicines, and fuch as are deem'd Sweetners of the Blood, and Correctors of Acrimony, likewife those that are Absorbent, Incraffating, Emplaffick and Agglutinative, have all in their turns been held in high Effeem, Anodynes also, and Antischnitick, Attemperating, Cooling, and Humeding Remedies, have had great Share in Prescription.

Some think the Gure of a Phthis is to be compassed only by Alkalies; others by Acids, abundance of Physicians are of Opinion that no Good can be done in this Dilease without Opiates, which some deem very pernicious; most Authors recommend Pectorals, sugar d Remedies, Balsamicks, mucilaginous and lubricating Medicines, which some again decry as mischievous; and Crucius de Quasitis, with some others, approve of moderate Aftringents in Difeafes

of the Breaft.

Physicians have a Barbette lays, "I have, contrary to the Opinion of all writing Practitioners, fuc-" and have observed, with many others, that weet Medicines not tempered with apo Aich as are call'd Cardiack, Carmi-

native,

Chap. III. of Confumptions. "Acids, have always, at least for the most

o part, done the Sick great Harm? ned w

And an Ingenious Gentleman of our own Country alfo, fays, " I have feen great Numbers under this Circumstance, " (i. e. a Phehifis) to whom large Quantities of Alkalies, all forts of Ballamicks, and those Things called Pectorals, have been given, without the least Advantage; tho' I have feen others, that have had the manifest Signs of a confirm'd Philis or Confumption, who by a plentiful use of proper Acids, have been reduced from " a State of Dying to perfect Health.

But very many are against the use of Acid Medicines; the ingenious Ramazzini is an utter Enemy to them in this Disease, and Baglioi assures us, that Acids are un-

friendly to the Breaft. (maris most paris as)

Some are of Opinion, that Opiates being given in common Coughs and Catarrhs, have occasioned confirmed Confumptions, that otherwise would not have happened; and that when given in a confirm d Philifis, they thicken the Humours, occasion Oblitu-Ctions of the Veffels, and cause the Matter that should be expectorated, to be form pact. ed in the Lungs, as not to be brought up by Coughing, whence the Death of the Patient is hastened; and Trallianus tells us, that even "Diacodium must be given " with great Care and Circumspection, H 4 not

and New Theory Chap. III. 104 " not alone, but with other Things; not when the Strength is low, or when there is Store of Recrements lodged in the Brealt and Bronchia. For the it may feem to stop the Cough, and to cause Sleep; e yet it augments the Straitness of the " Breaft, so that it choaks many as sure " as the Halter.

Dr. G. Harvey exclaims much against the usual Method of giving sweet Medicines, or Pectorals prepar'd with Sugar; "The se second Degree of a Phihis (says he) is for the most part attempted with Sugar, (as Sugar-Candy, penide Sugar, &c.) and fugar'd Medicines (as Conferves. Candies, Syrups, Lohochs, Electuaries, and Mixtures, Juleps and sugar'd Dese coctions, made of Pectoral Ingredients as they term them) fo far from succeeding, that they rather increase those soul Evacuations by Cough and Hawking, " and occasion such like Expectorations, where there were none before.

Helmont also afferts, "That Syrups " and Lohochs have not benefited one in a "Thousand, and that therefore we ought 's no longer to perfift in fuch a miry

"Track
Likewife Heurnius, Wedelius, Capivacci us and Crato, are against sweet Lambatives in this Diffemper rad and " never rad thich great Care and Circumspeckion,

4 14

And

Chap. III. of Consumptions. 105 And Dolgus tells us, that " Sugar'd things indeed have their Use; but (lays whe) I never faw a Confumptive Person cured thereby .- The fweet things that are commonly used (adds be) are very prejudicial to Coughs, because they do a not sweeten the Blood, but rather exas-" perate and fret the Lungs, and increase

" the Disease.

A learned Gentleman of our own Nation also, is utterly against all Pectoral Medicines, and likewife Balfamicks, (only as they are Stomachicks and Diureticks) with which he tells us, " The Patients be-" ing treated, as they generally are, will increase the Cause of the Distemper, and " is the Reason so sew are recovered from "this Disease—The common Dispen"fatory Pectorals (says he) are sweet slimy
"Mucilages, and are directly contrary to " the Indications in this Distemper, for " they will both relax the folid Parts, and "thicken the Fluid, they will fill the Sto"mach with a glutinous Slime, which
"will mightily pall the Appetite and
"weaken Digettion, and they will also inweaken Digettion, and they will also increase the Thirst ___ As for Ballamicks, (Jays he) for the Ends for which they are usually prescribed, they are altogether improper; and if taken in considerable Quantities by themselves, they ge-" nerally both pall the Stomach and hear the " Blood BITA

AND Theory Chap. III. 106

Blood, and so rather promote than abate the Symptoms of this Diffemper.

This Gentleman, besides approving of Evacuation by Emeticks, very much com-mends such Remedies as attenuate the Pluids or make them thin, and contract

the Solids or make them more tense.

Whereas another learned Author, who opposes his Hypothesis, which is founded on Mathematick Laws, and accuses him of drawing too hasty Conclusions from it, and who advances another in its Stead, upon Mechanick Principles also, (taken Notice of in the former Chapter) after reciting the Opinion of several of the Ancients and Moderns in favour of Pectorals, Balfamicks, bove, that after Evacuation, "Relaxants of (or fach as lessen the Tension or Contraction of the folid Fibres) Incrassants (or Thickners e of the Fluids) and fuch as clog the Hurry of the Motion, fasting from too spiritous
a Diet, Opiates, Oleous and Mucilaginous
Medicines, gentle Aperients of the cooler
kind, Bleeding and Ballamicks, are all

" the Requisites in a Confumption.

Abundance more Instances might be gi-ven, of Authors differing from one another concerning the Method of curing a Philips or Confumption of the Lungs, but those P have already taken Norice of, may be fulficient

And

Chapalile of Confumptions.

And as various Methods have been propos'd and try'd for the Cure of this Diflumper, for as before mensioned, almost numberless are the Medicines that have been recommended for it and tobia

Dr. Morton has fumm'd up great part of the Materie Medica, as ufoful in a Phthifis.

"The Medicines that are proper in this "Discase (Jays bi) are first Purging Med? f cines, which ought always to be mild "and benign; as Manna, Leninive Electu-"ary, the greater Compound Pouder of Senna, Aloes prepard with Juice of Rafes, Maffick Pills, Pills of Amber, Alephangine Pills, Stomach Pills with Gums, my Magisterial Stomach Pills d likewise the purging Mineral Waters; " and in general all gentle Purges-To this Head we must also refer Vomits; as Honey of Squills, and in the beginning

of a Confumption, especially when it is s from a Surfeit, the Infusion of Crosus reary, Berony, Sugar, VioletemurallassMes

"Secondly Diureticks; as the Mineral Waters both Chalybeate and Purging, Wood-Lice both crude and prepared, the Bour areater Gold Seeds, common Turpenu time, natural Balfam, Balfam of Tolu, of Reru, and Compound Medicines made e of thele as Balfam of Sulphur made "with Oil of Torpentine, and Oil of A. " nifeeds; Dr Goddard's Ballamick Syrup,

" the

Men Theory Chap III 108 "the Roots of Fennel, Parfley, Eringo, " and those either raw or candied, of Elec-" campane; the Seeds of Mallows, of Marth " Mallows ; Plantain Leaves, Juniper Ber-" ries, Elder Berries, simple Honey, Honey " of Violets, Cray Fifh, Syrup of Marsh " Mallows, Sweet Almonds, &c. "Thirdly Diaphoreticks; as Sarfaparilla Roots and China in Decoctions, Ve-" nice Treacle, Laudanum, both liquid and folid, Mithridate, Confection of "Alkermes; Saffron, Saffafrass Wood, " Lignum Vitz, Sanders, yellow or red. " Fourthly Pectorals, to which Head " (fays he) I refer : First all Simple and Com-" pound Medicines, which by taking off the " Acrimony of the Humours, do abate the "Colliquative State of the Blood, as for Example; Coltsfoot, Maidenhair, Ale hoof, Brooklime, Water-Creffes, Pine "Tops, Scabious, Spotted Lungwort, Flowers of the greater Daify, of Rose mary, Betony, Sage, Violets, of Burrage. Buglofs, Lillies of the Valley, the Roots of " Polypody, the Leaves of Yarrow, Moufes car, Burnet, Dandelion, Plantain, Self-"heal, Sanicle, Fluelling and fuch mild " Plants, abounding with a Volatile Salt; "with Syrups and other compound Me-"dicines made of those Simples; the Leaves of Jernfalem Oak, of Sundew. Golden rod, Maidenhair, and other " Herbs

Chap. III. of Confumptions. 100 " Herbs commonly call'd Vulnerary; likewife the Balfam of Tolu, of Peru, Na-" tural Balfam, Storax, Benjamin, Gum Elemi, Balfam Capivi, with other Gums and Balfams; Brimstone and the several "Preparations of it; Crabs Eyes, Eggin shells, Chalk, Coral, Pearl, Wood-lice; the Four greater Cold Seeds, the Seeds of Mallows, Marsh Mallows and Lettice; the Roots of China, Sarfaparilla; the " Shavings of Harrshorn and Ivory with "the compound Medicines made of them. " fuch as Haly's Pouder, the Analeptick or Restorative Antidote, the Pectoral Decoction, the Decoction of Sarfa and " China; Pectoral and Antifcorbutick Ine gredients in their Ordinary Drink; Emulfions of the Four Cold Seeds made with Barly Water; a Milk Diet, but e. of specially Affes Milk; things made with Barly, the Chalybeate Waters, Oysters, " Snails, and Medicines made of thefe. Secondly, Lubricating, and Inciding e or Cutting Medicines, which promote " the Expectoration of the Hamours that " Stick in the Lungs; as Liquorice, Honey, " Mead, common Oyl, Oyl of Sweet Almonds, but especially Linseed Oyl fresh drawn without Fire, Turpentine, Na-"tural Balfam, fresh and sweet Butter, " Almonds, Figs, Raisons of the Sun, "Dates, Sebestens, Jujubes, Juice of Li-" quorice none

A New Theory . Chap. III 110 quorice. Gum Ammoniacum, Benjamin. Ballam of Tolu, Lohoch Sanum & Expertum, Lohoch of Foxes Lungs, of Colesfoot; Sugar Candy, or Loaf Sugar, with " feveral Linctus's and other Medi-" cines in which Sugar is an Ingredient, " fuch as the Syrups of Hedge Muffard, Maidenhair, Coltsfoot, Syrup of Hore-" hound, Syrup of the Flowers of St John's Wort of the five Opening Roots, the Balfamick Syrup, Syrup of Jerufalem "Oak, of Liquorice, Hyflop, Marsh-Mal-"lows, Jujubes, Violers, as also Honey of " Violets; the compound Pouder of Orrice. " Haly's Pouder, Trochifi i Bechici, or Cough " Lozenges, both White and Black. " Thirdly, Carminatives, which by comforting the Nerves and freeing them " from Obstructions, do remove the con-" vulfive Constriction of the Lungs, upon " which there follows a freer Respiration " and more easy Expectoration; as Aqua " Mirabilis, Spirit of Hartshorn, of Salt " Armoniack; the compound Waters of " Bryony, and Pioney; Annifeeds, Fennel-" Seeds, Elicampane and Orris Roots, O-" range Flowers, Rolemary Flowers, the " Leaves of Hystop, Sun-dew, with the " Waters and Syrups made of them; O-" range and Citron Peels candied, Bay, " Berries, Juniper Berries, Honey, Civet, " Gum Ammoniacum, Benjamin, Cinna-" mon

Ghap, III. of Consumptions. mon, Nutmegs, Mace, Balfam of Peru. a natural Ballam, Syrup of Hedge Multard, of Hystop, the compound Pouders of Orrice, Calimint; Venice Treacle, Mithridate, Laudanum and others of that " kind, which yet must all of them be used very cautioully and sparingly, and not without urgent Necessity, if there be " any confiderable Fever. Fourthly, Incrassating and Agglutinating " Medicines, which conduce very much "to the speedy Concoction, and conse"quently the Expectoration of the Serum that flows into the Lungs; as Comfry Alehoof, Yarrow, Dandelion, Mouse'. Ear, Plantain, Self heal, Sanicle, Scabious, and in general all Vulnerary Herbs; the Flowers of Red Roses, of Red Popu pies, English Saffron, Liquorice, Sanders yellow and red; Pectoral Fruits as Raisons of the Sun, Figs, Dates, Juce jubes, Sebestens, Sweet Prunes, Pine Kernels, Pistach-Nuts, White Poppy-" Seeds, the Four greater Cold Seeds, Seed u of Henbane, with the Emulsions and .. Syrups, made of them; Sugar Penidate, 4 Sugar of Roses, old Conserve of Red Roses, Juice of Liquorice, Starch, Honey, Olibanum, Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Syrups of Comfry, Marsh-Mallows, a dried Roses, and of Liquorice; Lohoch of Fleawort Seed, of Coleworts, Poppies,

Purslain

A New Theory Chap. III. 112 "Purstain, of Pines, Sanum & expertum, and of Raisons; Jelly Broths made of " Calves Feet, &c. Jellies of Hartshorn and " Ivory, the Species Diatragacanthi frigidi, Haly's Pouder, the black Lozenges for a Cough, Mithridate, Diascordium. "Venice Treacle, Syrup of White Poppyheads, and in general all Opiates, as Laudanum both folid and liquid, Hounds a Tongue Pill, Styrax Pill, Philonum Persicam, & Romanum, &c " Fifthly, Such Medicines as open Oba Aructions, which by freeing the stuff'd, "Glands from their Stoppages, lessen them; " as the Roors of Orrice, Sarfa, China, Sassafras Wood, Sanders, Bay Berries, Juniper Berries, Gum Amoniacum, Benjamin, Balsam of Tolu, of Sulphur, of Peru, Opobalfam, Steel, either of Nature's Preparation in the Mineral Waaters, or prepar'd by Art in the Form of a Syrup or Electuary, or of Pills, &c. " Wood-Lice, with many other Antiscor-" butick and Antiscrophulous Medicines. To this Magazine of Remedies, as well Evacuating as Alterative, may be added, Infusions of Senna, Rhubarb; Tinctura Sacra, Pil. Ruffi, Rad. Ipecacuanha, Emetick Tartar, Oxymel and Wine of Squills, with feveral Preparations of Nitre, Tartar, and Vitriol; Saccharum Saturni, Aqua Calcis, Con-

ferv. Cynosbat. Conf. Lujula, Balfam. Luca-

telli,

Chap. III. of Consumptions: 113 telli, Decoction or Inice, and Syrup of Turnips; the bitter Stomachicks; Gentian, Centaury, Cortex of Peru, Flowers of Chamomile, Elixir Proprietatis, also Myrth, Castor, Salt of Amber, Diaphoretick, Antimony, Bezoardicum Minerale, Antihecticum Poterii, Tinctura Anti-Phthifica, Native and Artificial Cinnaber, Ethiops Mineral. Calomelanos, Bole Armonick, Sangais Drasonis, Terra Sigillata, Earth of Japan, &c.

Out of all which, innumerable Prescriptions of Decoctions, Insusions, Diet Drinks, Apozems, Emulsions, Distill'd Waters, Juleps, Mixtures, Draughts, Tinctures, Spirits, Elixirs, Syrups, Eclegma's or Linctus's, Electuaries, Boles, Extracts, Lozenges, Pills, Pouders, &c. have been form'd, and with which Physical Authors much a

bound.

Amongst the Medicines that have been summ'd up; there are many that are accounted Specifick Pulmonicks and Antiphthisicks, upon which great Stress has been laid in the Cure of this Distemper, as spotted Lungwort, Speedwell, Jerusalem-Oak, Hyssop, Scabious, Coltssoot, Maidenhair, Horehound, Bugle, Golden-Rod, Sanicle, Ladies Mantle, Ros-solis, St John's, wort, Elecampane, Liquorice, Saffron, Millepedes, Sugar and Conserve of Roses, Women's Milk, and Butter made of it, (explored)

freem'd as a mighty Secret by Borellas Milk of Alles, Mares, Goats, &c. Milk Water; Snails, Earth-Worms, Claws of Lobsters, and several Broths and Distill'd Waters from them and Swines Blood, &c. Decoctions of Gnaiacum, Yellow and Red Sanders, Sarfa, China, Sassafras, with Figs, Raifons, &c. Pulvis Halp, Honey, Linsteed Oyl cold drawn Fernelius's Syrup of Comfry, Syrup of Ground Ivy, Flowers, Milk and Billam of Sulphur, especially that made with Oil of Anileeds, Tinstars Anti-Phthisea, Antibesticum Poterii, &c.

Of these Medicines and several Preparations and Compositions of them, great Wonders have been related, which have induced abundance of People wholly to rely upon the pretended Efficacy of one or other of them, with the Assistance only of a strength ning Diet of Jelly Broth, Jellies of Hartshorn, and Calves Feet; Oysters, Lobsters, Cray Fish, & and some times the Country Air, without having recourse to any regular Method, but with what Success cannot be told with Pleasure.

Neither have Persons afflicted with true Pulmonick Consumptions fared much better, who have been methodically treated, so fallacious have most of the Methods hitherto taken in this Case generally prov'd; and indeed there has been hardly any Method follow'd, nor scarcely any Medicine prescribed Chap. III. of Confumptions. 115 fcribed, but what has been strongly objected against, and warmly opposed by those who took a different Method, and used other Remedies the perhaps altogether as inessectual.

How Authors differ about the Method of curing a Phthisis I have already shewn, and shall now take Notice how much they vary in their Opinions, concerning some of the particular Remedies that are said to be Specificks in this Distemper, or at least deem d more than ordinarily efficacious in its Cure.

The Sugar and Conserve of Roses, have been in mighty Esteem for many Ages past, and stand recommended by Avicen, Mesue, Platerus, Montanus, Zacutus Lustanus, Forestus, Valleriola Riverius, &c. who aver, many have been entirely cured thereby,

But Solvius, speaking of the Conserve, says, "Hitherto I have found no good or great Effect thereof, because when it is taken in a great Quantity, as the Commenders thereof would have it, the Stomach and Guts are fill'd with much Flegm, whence the Appetite is not only dejected, but Chylification also hurt.

"By its Use the User is not cleansed, dryed or healed, but moreover there often
arises a Sense of Weight and intollerable
Coldness in the upper Region of the Abdomen, and so of the Stomach, from

PHS

I 2 " which

116 A New Theory Chap. III. " which the Patients cannot be freed again

" in some Months.

And G. Harvey, taking Notice of the same Remedy, says, "I am well affor'd "that most practising Physicians," if they " are pleased to speak the Truth, can tell "you, they have known hundreds of Con-fumptives, that have used it in gross "Quantities without the least Benefit: As " for my own particular, (Javs be) I am fo far from believing that any Confump-" vis'd it, npon the Credit of Authors, have receiv'd any Advantage, that they ra-

And speaking further of sweet Medicines,

Fermentations and Ebullitions, which extremely annoy Digestion; sometimes causes Loosenesses, Fevers, ill Habits of

Body, &c. and is no ways Pectoral.

Balfam of Sulphur is highly esteem'd by many, and is valued above all other Remedies in this Disease by Sylvius, who tells us "The Corruption of the Blood into Pus or Matter, must be prevented by all means, and especially by Balfamum Sulphuris Anisatum, seeing that by the " help of this, not only the turning into

Chap. III. of Consumptions: 8117

" Pus or Corruption, and further hort of

" moreover the total Cure of it is pro-

"mated, what I have in a solt of the hand

And again he fays, "Amongst Abstersives or Mundifiers of an Ulcer, I have hitherto

found no Medicines which being used

either Outwardly or Inwardly, has fo

" fafely and quickly, not only cleanfed, but also closed up fresh Ulcers, as the Bal-

" fam of Sulphur, when the Patients could

"and would make use of it- The

"Toughness of the Matter which hinders "Respiration, is loosened by inciding Me-

" dicines, and so is more easily cough dup;

" for this Purpose (adds be) I do in like man-

" ner commend the Balfam of Sulphur pre-

" paned with Oil of Aniseeds, as being mot only good for cleansing and closing

" up the Ulcer, but also makes the Pus it

" self more thin and fluid, and so pro-

"mores its Exception. andw balk " avel

Sulphur

Notwithstanding this Encomium, there are others, as the learned F. Hoffman, and the experienced Walfchimid, who disapprove of the use of Balsam of Sulphur, and testify that it rather increases than extinpates a Phthisis.

" We shall certainly have no good Suc-"cess, (says Hoffman) if we undertake to "cure a Phthis or Ulceration of the Lungs

" with Balfam of Sulphur, or other Oleous

Enoist New Theory . Whap M. Sille. Balfamicks, made of the Flowers of Sul-"ophur with distill'd Oils For it is well to known that in a Phthisis or Ulcer of the Lungs, or other internal Viscera, there is always either a previous or a prefent Inflammation, and that not without an in-Haming and painful Acid / Tis also well known to all, that the distill'd Oils and cother things of which the faid Ballamdiscks are made, are also hor, inflamable and refinous, tho few perceive that this al is to be impliced to their Acid Partieles. .. Distilled Ons and other farthings do harm co in Diftempers brobe Scull and Bones, (beuing anointed therewith) and in Bryfipelacous Diftempers, they bring on a Gangrent by reason of their occule Acid: With what found Reason therefore (fays whe) can these Things be given in a Phihi-" fir or Ulceration of the Lungs ? on que Deckers alfo, win his Notes on Barbette. fays, " And what is to be well observed, Practitioners do teltify that very many have fallen into a Phihifis by the Use of Balfam of Sulphur W beening to ear be So likewife, "The skillful Dro Michael of (fays Dolens) has observed, that upon u-" fing Balfamum Sulphuris Anifatum, Terebin-"thinatum or Succinutam too much People " have fallen into Confumptions and cure a Phiblir of UlccaravaRoladia a cure with Balfam of Sulphur, or other Olcows Sulphur Chap. H. of Consumptions. 119

Sulphur or Brimstone, is commonly stil'd the Balsam of the Lungs, and the Flowers and Milk of Sulphur, have been much praised in this Disease; yet Sylvius declares,

" He never found any, laudable Effect from

" them, tho' he had often given them to

"his Patients, and also seen them given

" by others.

And G. Harvey fays, that "Sulphur tho"
indued with an extraordinary Virtue a-

" gainst all internal and external Ulcers, is not to be understood as such, being ex-

a hibited in Substance, whether in Flowers

or otherwise.

" Sennertus also, admonishes us to be cauti-

" ous in giving Lac Sulphuris, and Deckers

" likewise approves of his Admonition.

Decoctions of Guaiacum, China, Sanders, &c. have been wonderfully celebrated by Philipus Ingrassia, Arcaus, Erastus, Fracastorius, Rodarisus a Fonsica, Schenchius, Lucuma, and a great many others.

Salins fays, " I have principally made

use of this (i. e. a Decoction of Sanders)
us as a most singular and powerful Medi-

" cine, by the help of which I have per-

" form'd wonderful and almost incredible

" things.

And Lotichius tells us. "Nothing better "can be devised to digest, attenuate and "evacuate successively Matter settled in "the Lungs, by sweat, than a Decoction of

A New Theory Chap. III.

" of Guaiacum Wood, which others as well as I (Jays he) have used with linguistra Success, as the Bezoardick of this

" Difease.

So likewise Sennertus affures us, That the " Decoction of Guaiacum Wood, has a no-4 table Vertue to cure the Ulcers of Phthise fical Persons, and is commended by " several very learned Physicians. The Decoction of the Root of China is also " profitable; for tho' those Decoctions. " feem to dry the Body, yet the Benefit " (fays he) that accrues from healing up the Ulcer in the Lungs, is much greater's for " feeing the Leanness of the Body has its Rife from an Ulcer of the Lungs, fuch "Decoctions, by taking away the Cause of the Extenuation of the Body, by con-" fuming the vicious Humour, and curing " the Ulcer, make the extenuated Bodies " to be well nourished and grow fat, as Ex-" perience (adds he) has often taught.

Yet feveral are against their Use, and Harvey ridicules Eraftus, Fracaftorius, &c. for the Accounts they have left upon Re-cord of Persons Cured thereby

The Pulvis Haly, fo much commended by Valescus de Tarenta, Forestus and several others, who say it answers all Intentions of Cure, is likewise very much despised by Harvey, who calls it, " A meer Heap of "Rubbish, notwithstanding which I says

Ohap. III. of Confumptions. " be this Rouder is still in great Esteem

" among many Physicians, who never yet

" observed their Patients receive any great

." Benefit by its unday a way need asso Y

Shails, Earth Worms and Lobsters Claws. have been held of great Account by many, and Cardanus tells us, " He has Cured feveral desperate Consumptions with Mothemberg will be wind on a dordward

Bot Harvey fays, "I can never be-"lieve Earth Worms, Snails, Claws sof Lobsters, &c. ever Cured the leaft "Ulcer in the Lungs, but may caufe

-50 oders and Phyllighes and to Callans StyAnd Salius writes, that " Modern Physicians do recommend Snails to-Phthi-19 fical and Hectick Persons, induced no we doubt by the Authority of Galen, who se affirms that the Flesh of Snails doth mourish much. But feeing (says he) "that the fame Person, and the Matter "it felf, teaches, that they are of difficult " Concoction, and do not afford a good Juice, it is hence apparent that they are "not good. For feeing the Phthisical labour " under a lingering putrid Fever, and more over the natural Faculty in the Stomach and Liver, yea in the whole Body is weak, it will not be able to conquer " Meat of difficult Concoction, whereby many Excrements will redound both in ent Ber beg above all others, an this ment ·OSTD8

Mother whole Body and also hathe Lungs themselves.

The Cortex, or Peruvian Bark, has of late Years been very much used in Consumptions, and is mightily Vcommended by Dr. Morton; on the other Handi forme think it exceeding perhicious and Dhus a certain Gentleman fays, The Cortex, " which is now fo univerfally used in Con-" fumptions without the least Shew of Reafon, I believe to be the most permi-"cious Medicine in Hechical Distempers " that ever was given. I have enquir'd " (fays he) of several Physicians and Apothecaries, whether they ever yet law a " Hectick Cured by the Correx, who have " unanimously declared they never did; " and that all that have taken it have " died and to did in the mailing "

Nothing is more generally commended by Authors for the Cure of a Phibips, than a Milk Dyet, concerning which, Dolans, confonant to many others before him, fays, "When the Disease is confirmed and the Patient very lean, Milk (let some People fay what they please) is the last Resuge; "for by the serous Part, it is not only habstersive but corrects the Acrimony of the Blood; by the Caseous Part, it confolidates; and by the Butyrous Part, it heals, and smooths. Womens Milk (fays he) above all others, as it is most agree-

Chap. III. of Consumptions. agreeable to Human. Bodies, does most conduce to the Recovery of the Patient; for it is more subtile, penetrates sooner, West to this (adds he) Affes Milk is most roper for a Confumption. In visitor

Yet some accuse Milk of breeding Flegm. and causing Obstructions de and one Gentleman thinks it of little more use than for Physicians, by advising it, to get handsomely rid of their Patients when they

find them past Cure, and only to specie As for Asses Milk, (Jays Harvey) it is " rather a Medicinal Diet, than a proper " Remedy, and is helpful in Satine ematia-& red Bodies, and to ulcerous Confumptives alfo, tho' if it ever fingly Cured one " fuch, it hath fail'd a thousand times in

In another Place he fays, "Know, that a Milk Diet in many Cafes proves hurtu ful, particularly first, when the Body is (difcernable or fometimes latent) Fever, as generally it is. 2dly, Confumptives are very subject to Evaporations and Fumes flying to the Brain, Obstructions of the Bowels, and a Disposition to ingender, hory cholerick and faline Humours; all which Evils, Milk is very a apr to increase, nothing being more Waporous than it, nothing more Fe-" verish

.ZngdiNemiTbern . Chapt. AD. 124 to veriffi) nothing more Obstructivens by Inreason of its Cheely Parts, and nothing more converible into hor cholerick Humours than its Buttery Parts, as appears in Children, whom it doth fo ex-" tremely fill with green and yellow Gall and Flegmand disposes them roCatarrhs, Consumptions, Fevers, Loofeness, &c. de 3 dly. Most Physicians (adds be) forbid Milk to those who are troubled with " weak Stomachs, four Belchings, Grumblings of the Guts and Loofeneffes, all "which Confumptives are feldom free Graniber a Medicinal duce, whan amorte. Morton also tells us, "A Milk Diet is " not good in a fcorbucick Confumption of "the Lungs, a scrophulous Consumption, " an Afthmatick Confumption, a Con-" fumption from Melancholly, a Confumption from Stones bred in the "Lungs, nor in a Confumption from a carricularly fall, when sylgondon's Juice and Syrup of Turnips are deem'd of wonderful Efficacy in this Diftemper : "How profitable a Decoction of Turnips " is in Pectoral Diseases, loosening the " Matter collected in the Breast, I have " found by Experience, (Jays Crato) and

And Weikardus affures us, "There is mothing better for a Cough than Juice of Turnips boild and clarified, especification of Carly

Chap. III. of Confumptions. cially if fresh Butter and Sugar Candy be

Yet Harvey, speaking wof Syrup's of Turnips, treats it with Contempt, looks upon it to be a foolish, vain Medicine, and tells us, "That after it had been used by many in proportionable Quantities, at scalonable times, for three Months fuccessively, they have notwithstanding all its Praises, gone off without the least Abatement of their Cough, or improvement in their Habit of Body is sover of verges ways

Concerning Sun dew, which has also

been higly valued, Dodonaus writes thus: "Modern Phylicians have thought that (and Ros folis or Sun-dew, especially the dila Aill'd Water of it, is fingularly good for

all Phinifical and Tabid Perions. For

"E as the Herb feems moft tenacious of Moissure and Dew, so that even the

le most fervent Hear of the Sun cannot confume it; to it has been believed that

the natural and genital Moisture in the Bodies of Men, is preserved and cherished

by it. But the use of it reaches other-

wife, and Reafon dictates another thing.

For feeing it is a very acrimonious Herb, and its diffill'd Water is not wholly

destitute of this very Acrimony, it cannot be taken without Offence and Preju-

dice; for those (fays he) who have made

A New Theory to Chap Ith 126 "Use of its distill'd Water, have died fooner " than they would have done, if they had Sta John's wort, in its Flowers, Cays u the for often mentioned G. Harvey) under the Notion that its one of the chiefest "Traumaticks, having by Infusion in Waser, Mead or small Ale, and a hecle soboiling towards the latter End, impreg-Virtues, and, with Sugar, or rather Honey reduced into a Syrup, is by many approv'd very Sovereign to Cona sumptives the Truth whereof can be e best accelled by several, that have used wit several Weeks to no purpose. Ground-lyy (fays the fame Author) Mische Catholicon of the Vulgar, and of Many Physicians also who appropriase " it to the Eyes, Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, and to the Cure of internal and external Wicers, proclaiming it the chief of all Wilderaries Thefe fingular Commendations do incourage many to use it in "all their ordinary Drinks fome to cure " and preferve their Eve-light, others a-" gainst the Stone, Gravel and Hypochondriack Vapours ; and in Confumptions, supposed to be caused by an Wilcer in the Lungs, its entertain'd for a None fuch. I have fundry times ad-" vised it to Consumptives, (Jays he) to be " used Chapell.) of Consumptions. " used fometimes singly in a Syrup, other " times join'd to Bugle, Speedwell, Sanicle, "St. John's wort-Flowers, China Roots, and fometimes Sarfaparilla, Dates and Liquorice, boild to a good ftrong Decoction, to be sweetned with Sugar of Rofes, and taken Horis Medicis; be-" fides a smaller Decoction, made with " the Addition of a few fresh Ingredients, to be drank at other times. This, (adds he) tho' used for ten or twelve Weeks fuccessively, with a good Barley Broth and Milk Porridge Diet, I have observ'd to be as ineffectual and unsue-« celsful, as all the other celebrated Remedies I shall hereafter mention.

That a Million of Consumptives,

(says he) labouring of an Ulcerous Dispolition of the Lungs, have been frua strated by a very long use of Ground-" Ivy, Maidenhair, Hysfop, Scabious, Lung-wort, Coltsfoot, Sanicle, Golden-Rod, " Ladies-Mantle, Bugle and forty more; " tho' used in all the Forms and Shapes,

" is fufficiently recorded in most of the

" Church-yards of this Island.

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It would be almost endless to take Notice of every Remedy commended for this Distemper, that Authors have differed about; I shall therefore conclude this Head with observing, that several of them warn us against the Use Aloeticks

and New Thorn Chapaille 128 in a Philips, and all Medicines in which they bear a Part, as being very Prejudicial by reason of their manifestly hor and inflamable Nature, whilst many other very eminent Physicians, much commend Pilale Rufi, Tindura Sucraz Elixir Propriesation and other Remedies, in which Aloes have a great Share noith oood rollam is abid w the Addiction of a few field ingredience, Leo be drank (at other times. This Cadde 60) the sufed for ten or twelve Woeks fuccestively, with a good Barley of Broth and Milk Portidge Dietod have scoplery'd to be as inchirchal rand unluce celsful, as all the ether celebrated Redelu, odt ?? and illa int "is, furnicionally recorded incomoft of the S. Charch yards of the Illandsolve incedt woold be almost endleis to take Notice of every Remedy commended for this Diffeenper, that Authors's have differed thall therefore conclude this To larovel abda , gmwieldo C. H. AsoPl them warn us against the Use Alocuche



- le oved 1 eC HYA BullV. Lanua ed et

Of the Possibility of Curing a Phthisis, or Ulceration of the Lungs; and a diffeeberent and more probable Method of od Cure advanc'd, than commonly practifed: With Directions about Exercise, Diet, and manner of Living in General, proper for Consumptive Persons.

fo that the French have no other



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H E. Difagreement of Au-thors concerning the Methods that have been tabrated Remedies that have been used, for the Cure of this Distemper, and the

dittle fucgefs that attended them, as well as the Medicines that are vulgarly efteem'd, might perhaps occasion even some amongst the Learned to give their Opinion, that a true Phthisis or Confumption of the Lungs cannot be Cured.

s a new titing new Bowels, and new Eu-

To ANew Theory Chap IV But fome who are of that Opinion, de not think a Phibifis incurable because of an Ulcer of the Lungs, which happy confider'd, they account of no difficult Corn but reckon the Diftemper, of which the ceration is only a Consequence, impossible to be cured : Thus Harvey (as I have already quoted in the fecond Chapter, Page 46. aforegoing) fays, "Were it only an "Ulcer, the Difficulty would not be very extraordinary, &c. But he thinks the Distemper incurable, because he apprehends that in Consumptive Persons, "All the "Humours in their Vessels are corrupted and stink, as do all their Breathing out of their Lungs and Pores of the Ambiens .. Skin, and that all their Bowels are tainted; fo that the French have no other Word to denominate a Confumptive than Pourie, which fignifies Rotten. " Is it not a daily Observation (says he) " that many Persons of the best Quality, " labouring under a Confumption, whose Fortunes do enable them to be affifted by a Chorus of Physicians, performing their utmost Endeavours, by prescribing all the noted Pectorals, maugre all their " useless Efforts, are forced to yield to the Fury of their Distemper? He again fays, " To pretend to Cure " a confirm'd Confumptive, is equal to make " a new Man, new Bowels, and new Hu-

Yet

"mours.

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 13t

Yet most Physicians who deem a Consumption incurable, think it to be so, by reason of the Ulceration of the Lungs, which they look upon as impossible to be healed. Could the Ulcer be cured, they think the Distemper pre-disposing to it might be easily overcome; and therefore blame People for not applying for Cure in time, and before that Mortal Symptom, as they account the Ulceration, happens.

"In all my Practice, and I have pra"Ctifed above Seven and thirty Years
"(Jays Timaus & Guldenklee) I never could
"reftore any one who had an Ulcer in his
"Lungs to perfect Health, tho' I have
"left nothing unattempted that could any
"ways conduce to the Cure of this Dif-

u ease.

And indeed the present Practice seems to evince, that the generality of Physicians look upon a Phibisis as incurable, there being little more attempted than pro Forma, and for mitigating the Symptoms; for what more can be expected from Anodyne Draughts, Testaceous Pouders, Oleaginous and Lubricating Eclegma's, and sometimes attenuating, sometimes incrassating Electuaries, Balsamick Syrups, Juleps and Pectoral Apozems, with which only Consumptives are for the most part treated, as in a Circle?

A New Theory Chap. IV.

And when thefe, tending only to give Ease and Relief as the present Exigence may require, are found ineffectual to eradicate the Disease, the miderable Patients are most commonly dismits'd by their Phyficians, with advising them to retire into the Country, and have recourse to a Milk Diet, under which they usually linger on but for a short time more, before they make their Exit, as if Milk, delign'd by Lind Providence for our first Food, was also

destined to be their last.

The grand Objection that some modern Physicians make against the Possibility of Curing an Ulcer of the Lungs, is, that the Lungs confifting of Nothing but innumerable membranous Vesicles, Aereal and fanguine Vessels, all making up a Substance very spungy, are utterly incapable of admitting any Cure when ulcerated; and that also by their being inflated every fecond of a Minute by the Air, and in continual Motion by means of the Infpiration and Expiration of that Essential to Life, the Ulcer is kept always open and gaping, so as certainly to prevent an Union of the Parts, tho it were otherwise never fo much dispos'd to heal.

But this Objection, in my Opinion, may with full as much Reason, if not more, be urg'd against the Possibility of healing the ruptur'd Blood-Vessels of the Lungs, in the

Case

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 133
Case of spitting of Blood, which nevertheless we find are very often and indisputably Cured; this Objection therefore against the Possibility of healing an Ulcer in the Lungs carries no great weight with it, and the latter Part of the Objection less still, if we consider that for the most part Ulcerations of the Lungs have their Seat in the Glandules of the Bronchia, and not in the Air Vesicles of the Lungs.

and consequently not altogether so liable to be strain'd and widened in Breathing, Coughing, &c. as otherwise they would

We have lately had some extraordinary and undeniable Instances published to the World, of even Wounds of the Brain that have been perfectly Cured; now if Wounds of that Part, notwithstanding the exceeding Tenderness of its Substance, inconceivable Minuteness of its wonderful and most innumerable Vessels, and also notwithstanding its continual Oscillatory Motion or Pulsa-

Another great Objection, is, That Medicines cannot be immediately and directly convey'd to the Lungs; it, being alledg'd, that nothing but meer Air, can be admitted into the Alpera Arteria, without grievous Offence and almost strangling, as the great Trouble the least Drop of any K 3

tion, are possible to be Cured, why not Ul-

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Liquid, even fair Water, occasions, when it happens to slip into the Trachea by Accident, seems to shew; in which Case there can be no Ease or Rest till by the continual Efforts of the Lungs, violent Coughing and Struggling, it is thrown out of the

Wind-pipe again.

Now tho? tis certain, that no Liquid, even ever so insipid to the Taste, can in the Quantity and Form of a Drop at a time, be suffered to pass into the Windpipe without occasioning very great Disorder, as abovementioned, yet it is also as certainly found, that some Linctus's, Lozenges and sublingual Medicaments, do many times give immediate and very sensible Relief in some tickling and fruitless Coughs, as almost all Persons at one time or other must have perceived.

But this Ease, is too Instantaneous to be brought about by any part of the Medicines being convey'd into the Blood, and so to the Lungs in the Ordinary way, viz, by passing into the Stomach, from thence to the Guts, and so through the Laceal Vessels into the Receptaculum Chyli, and from thence carried up the Thoracick Dust, which empties its self into the subclavian Vein, and with the refluent Blood, undergoing the well known Laws of Circulation, be carried to the Lungs; I say, it cannot be imagined that such sudden Benefit can be received.

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. receiv'd this way, we must therefore seek for fome other, by which the Virtue of fuch Remedies can so instantly be convey'd to

the Lungs.

If it be urg'd that the Advantage fo fuddenly receiv'd, is from the different Sensation fuch Remedies give to the Nervous Fibres of the Larynx, and fo by Confent of Parts, as we usually say, seemingly allay the Irritation of the Nervous Membrane of the Trachea, we shall not contend about it, believing it in a great Measure to be really fo; but I'm of Opinion we ought not to conclude from thence, that fuch immedidiate Relief can be obtain'd no other way.

It is unquestionably true, that when the Air we breathe is very thick, heavy and moift, a great many Aqueous Particles with which it is loaded, amounting in the whole to much more than a Drop of Water, were they condens'd, are then convey'd to the Lungs by every Inspiration or drawing in of our Breath; but by Reason of their being infinitely smaller than what we usually understand by the least Drop of Water, they do not affect the Aspera Arteria in fuch a manner, or irritate its Nervous Fibres fo, as to occasion the trouble that a bive d

Drop of Water does.

It therefore appears to me reasonable, that some Proportion of such Remedies as we have been speaking of, may in the same manner be convey'd immediately and directly to the Lungs, viz. by some of their finer Parts or small Particles, being subtiliz'd and rais'd from the Rest, whilst they are retain'd in the Mouth and about the Throat, (the Heat of those Parts much contributing) and joining with the Air, as it passes through the Mouth or Nostrils, every time we draw it in, be carried with it to the affected Part, without causing any troublesome Sensation to the Aspera Art.

teria in plant sw nomined to miliard tol

If any Person chews and holds any of the common Carminatives in his Mouth, fuch as Sem. Carui, Anisi, Bacca Juniperi, &. and keeping his Mouth close, breathes only through his Nostrils, that Breath will be plainly loaded with the Efflaviagor fmall Particles of fuch Carminatives, as the Smell of it to other Persons, even at some Distance, evinces; now as such Particles, arising from the Mouth and Throat, are join'd with the Breath and fent out by the Nostrils at every Expiration, with is plain that they also mix with the Air we draw in, and for are convey'd immediately and directly to the Lungs by every Inspibres for as to occasion the troi ration.

Remedies, or certain Proportions of them, may directly and immediately be convey'd Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 137
to ulcerated Lungs; but if we should suppose they could not possibly be so convey'd, I am of Opinion the Inserence drawn from thence, viz. That therefore such Ulcers are absolutely incurable, is not very just, as will better appear by the Examination of the Objection sollowing.

Another Objection against the Possibility of curing an Ulcer in the Lungs, is, that Balsamicks and other Internal Remedies, from which the Cure should be expected, undergo so many Changes and Alterations in the Stomach and other Parts, through which they must necessarily pass, that their Virtue is lost, or at least much diminished before they can arrive at the Lungs, the Seat of the Distemper.

Yet Willis and, fince him, another learned Gentleman, affert that some true Pulmonick Medicines may be carried to the Lungs in their full Force and Virtue, notwithstanding the digestive Faculty of the Stomach, &c. and the length of way they have to pass; and they suppose the manner to be thus, that these Remedies confifting of such Particles as being brought into the Blood, cannot be digested, subdued, and assimilated by it, but being immiscible, are, as foon as Circulation brings them to the Place, thrown out of the Pneumonick Arteries, and so penetrating into the Tracheal Chance

cheal Ducts, do there display their Efficacy according to their respective Properties.

But not to dwell upon this Opinion, and altho' it be granted that internal Medicines, passing through several Digestions, undergo various Mutations before they can arrive at the affected Part, yet it does not sollow from thence, that their Virtue must be lost, or be render'd less by means of the Alteration they undergo; on the contrary, the very Alteration some Remedies meet with, may perhaps heighten their Efficacy, and sit them more for the intended Purpose, than if they were convey'd to the Lungs in the same Condition they are taken in at the Mouth.

That the Lungs may receive Benefit by Medicines taken into the Stomach, not-withstanding the length of way they must traverse before they arrive at them, may be easily conceived, if we consider the manifest good Essects some internal Remedies have, even in external Ulcers, and those also of the most extreme Parts, to which, I presume 'twill be allow'd, they have a much longer Passage than they have to the Lungs; it being frequently seen, that some Outward Ulcers which cannot be healed by all the external Medicines that can be contrived, they directly apply'd to

them, do nevertheless submit to proper In-

fistance

Chap. IV. of Confumptions. 139 fiftance of outward Remedies, otherwise than barely keeping them clean, and from the Injuries of the Air.

It is well known also, that Ulcerations in some membranous Parts, that undergo frequent Dilatation and Contraction, and which are also at a greater Distance than the Lungs, (as small Ulcers in the Urethra, &c. occasioned by the Venereal Disease) are very often, without any topical Medicines, persectly cured by Remedies taken in at the Mouth.

If therefore the Virtue of Internal Remedies can be communicated to Parts at a farther Distance from the Stormach than the Lungs, as to Ulcers in the Virtue, and also in the Legs and other external Parts, who can deny but their Virtue may reach the Lungs, to which they have not by much so long a Journey?

From all which it appears plain, that Ulcers of the Lungs are curable, but more or less so, according to the Largeness and Inveteracy of them: And besides the Authority of many learned Physicians and very eminent Authors, who assure us of the Polsibility we have contended for, Experience which never errs, puts that Matter out of Dispute.

However, that a Phibifis or Confumption of the Lungs has been hitherto found very difficult to cure, all Authors allow, and the admirable Dr Sydenham, the Eng-

anoth New Theory . Chap. Hy. CLAO life Hippocrates and most accurate Observer of Diftempers that ever Escope producid, in his Processus Integri (published after his Decease) tells us, that "This Disease when it has once taken Root and is con-"firm'd, dispiles for the most part all Rehigh are also at a greater Dift. saibam ?

Notwithstanding which, before I finish this Chapter, I hope to make it evidently appear, that by a regular Method and rational Practice, a Confumption of the Lungs may be as effectually, and with as little Difficulty cured, as most other Di-

Remedies can be communicated - But before I proceed to describe such Method, it may be necessary to premise, that nothing is more common than, for those Gentlemen who advance new Hypothefes in Physick, to be 10 very fond of them, as not only to frain every Argument to the highest Pitch possible in their behalf, but also to form a conclusionary Method of Cure to them, not always warranted by Experience, but as one would think, design'd more to support their darling Opinions, than really to benefit the Practice of Phylick, or bring Relief to the Thus the Patrons of Acids, have endea-

-voured to frighten People, from the Use of all Alkalies, which they treat as fo mamy Poisons, and affert they are the Cause 19nd the admirable Or Sydenham, the Eng-

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 141 of all Diseases; and the Sticklers for Alka-lies, accuse Acids in like manner, tho' those very Gentlemen on both sides, cannot but know that there are many Noble and very falubrious Remedies of each kind, that are of great Use in Physick, and by which Patients are often cured of many Indispositions.

So likewise some of those who, as be-fore mentioned, have endeavoured mathe-matically to account for a Consumption, alledge, that because a Plethora occasions a Relaxation of the Vessels and a Thickness of the Fluids, &c. therefore such Remedies must be given as contract the former and attenuate the latter; whilst others of them tell us, that be cause a Plethora causes the Positions of the Vessels to be more direct, the Fibres more tense, and the Juices more thin, Ga therefore such Medicines as relax the Solids and thicken the Fluids, must of Confequence be given.

Every one will fee that both thefe Hypotheses and consequential Methods, cannot be right, and if they should chance to be both wrong, what a Condition must the poor Patients, who are treated accord-ing to them, be in?

Now if concerning the Cure of a Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs, my Readers expect, that without any other Regard, I should proceed to draw Conclufions from the Theory I have in the Se-

cond

142 A New Theory Chap. IV. cond Chapter advanced, they will find themselves mistaken.

In such weighty Concerns as those of Life and Health, nothing, in my Opinion, short of absolute Demonstration, can warrant our Reasoning so far a priori, as to cause us to form an unexperienced Method of Cure for any Difease whatever, only because it seems most eligible, according to the Notions we have of the Original Gause. but fuch Notions how probable foever, not very easily admitting of absolute Demonstration, it follows that we ought only to make use of our Reason in respect to the Cure, a posteriori, which is alone commendable: For certain it is, and all wife and good Men of the Profession must affent to it that it is much fafer to adapt a rationalTheory to a well warranted Practice, than an hazardous and unexperienced Practice, tho' it feems ever so rational, to the best Theory in the World.

If therefore those who have read the second Chapter should imagine, that having advanced as most reasonable to believe, that Animalcula or very minute Animals, inimicable to our Nature, are the Original and Essential Cause of a Phthisis, I should directly, without any other Consideration, propose from thence, only the destroying such Animalcula, and so (according to the well known Axiom of removing the

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 143
the Cause, and the Effects will cease) pretend to fix the Method of Cure upon that
single Point, they will be deceived.

For suppose it was absolutely demonstrable, that inimicable Animalcula are the prime Cause of this Disease, and we also knew as absolutely how immediately to destroy them, without any Dissiculty or Inconvenience to the Patient, yet their pernicious Effects could not be supposed to be thereby so immediately cured, any more than the destroying a Dog that had bit a Man, could be supposed to cure the Wound he had made with his Teeth.

Tho' indeed the Original Cause being once intirely destroy'd, and thereby prevented from continually propagating mischievous Effects, there will then little more remain to be done, besides assisting Nature (who is always very kind and laborious for the Good of the Machine) in healing the Breaches and repairing the Damages

The has before fultained.

But as the Theory I have advanc'd, tho' the most probable in the World, may not perhaps strictly admit of absolute Demonstration, so when we are about to establish a certain and safe Method of Cure for this Distemper, we must besides having regard to what we conjecture to be its essential Cause, always have this Consideration equally in Mind, wiz. What the Consequence of

and Met Theory Chap IV. the Method we propose will be, in Case our Conjectures concerning the Cause, should happen to be wrong? Without having this Confideration always in View, we may indeed "Contrast with imaginary Evils, whilst real Ones gain ground upon our Patients, to their atter Ruin. ds 26

Now altho' I'm against forming a conclusive Method of Practice, from a meer Speculative Theory, however reasonable that Theory may feem, yet I flatter my felf the Method I am about to recommend, will be found on Examination, exceedingly to confirm the Theory I have advancd, and highly evince the Probability of it; at the fame time also, I believe it will appear by much the most rational for curing a Phihis, altho we should admit the original Cause of the Disease to be what many others have conjectur'd, and

And thus as the Method I'm about to offer, will be found agreeable to almost every Hypothesis, so it in some measure thews that it was not drawn from meet Speculation, but is the Refult of Practical Observations, and unerring Experience, and upon which only, I am well fatisfied, Confumptive Persons may depend, for a certain

Cure.

What this Method in general is, comes next to be consider d: It is allow d by almost

Chap: IV. of Confumptions.

all Physicians that an Ulceration of the Lungs, whatever the prime and effectial Cause of a Physician may be, is preceded by, and commonly accompanied with an Inflammation of the Part; now if we consider what Method is generally, and with the greatest Success taken, by the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons, when Inflammations, Tumours, or Ulcerations happen to other particular Parts of the Human Frame, it may perhaps lead us to the most eligible one in the Case before us.

In an Opthalmia or Inflammation of the Eyes, in Inflammations of the Privities occasioned by impure Embraces, in Inflam-mations that sometimes happen on the Legs, Arms, or any other external Part, besides proper topical Applications, we imi mediately endeavour to revulle the Hu-Fluids in general, by which their Weight on the containing Veffels will be diminished; those Vessels become less turged, and the flagnating Humours have room to re-cir-Evacuation, as Bleeding, Purging, Vomiting, o'c. fometimes one, fometimes another, and fometimes all of them pro ra ward, without which those Inflammations and Ulcerations their Attendants, will very feldom give way to other internal, and external

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cornal Remedies proper for their Cure, but
on the contrary, when Evacuation is neglected, are often attended with very pernicious Consequences.

Now it diminifying the Humours of the Body in general in these Cases, and consequently drawing them proportionably off from the affected Parts, that are less noble than the Lungs, is so very necessary for their Cure, how much more requisite is it to draw them, off from the affected Lungs, the good State of which, is so very effential to the Welfare of the whole Humans Machine?

In the Case of an Ulcer, whill the small Tubes for Vessels that open into it, and supply the Humour that afterwards becomes Pus or Matter, are very full and turged, the Sides of those Tubes or containing Velsels at their Extremities, are not suffered to meet or come together, which is an Absolute Requisite for their Uniting; so that the Iniges separated there, are ever so benign, or the Ulcer ever so much include to heal, the Fullness of the Vessels and Plenty of Humours, brought to the Parts, will prevent its Cura

And from hence we may readily conceive, how it happens that Ballamick Remedies, generally prove to ineffectual in a Phylific; for without first correcting the effectual Chap. IV. of Confumptions. 147 effectial Cause of the Disease, and also drawing off the Humours from the affected Lungs, which is seldom or never to any purpose attempted, all the Balsamicks in the World will prove of no Service.

But when the Quantity of Humours are in general much lessened, and proportionably diminished in the Vessels of the affected Part, by a proper Method of Evacuation, so that those Vessels become less turged, and their Sides at the Extremities are suffered to subside or fall together, then, if no other Cause (such as what we or others have supposed to be the Original of a Philips) intervenes, a sirm closing of them, and perfect Cure of the Ulcer, with a little Assistance of Balfamicks, will ensure.

Whilst the Original Cause of the Consumption subsists, (whether it be tartarous, acrid or sharp Humours, Acids or Alkalies, poignant Salts either volatile or six'd, or inimicable Animalcula, &c.) we must suppose the ulcerated Part is perpetually stimulated, the Consequence of which, is a more than ordinary Assume of Humours and great Turgescency of the small Vessels; now till that Stimulus is removed or destroyed, and the Turgescency of the Vessels abated, the best Balsamicks, meerly as such, must be look'd upon as useless, or sather

ther detrimental, as they very often prove in another Difease, under such like Circumstances, viz. the First Degree of the Venereal Distemper, in which Case, if it be any thing severe, to exhibit Balsamicks before the Cause of the Disease is mortified, by other appropriate Remedies, and the Flux of Humours to the affected Parts abated, by evacuating Medicaments, is commonly attended with very ill and too well known Consequences, to need particularizing.

We may therefore venture to affert, that whenever the Lungs are affected with a violent Flux of Humours, in the Manner of a Catarrh, or with a dry Cough occafioned by crude Tubercles, or with an Inflammation or Ulceration, Evacuation, under proper Restrictions hereafter to be mentioned, is certainly requisite, in order to diminish the Fluids in general, and by that means to draw them proportionably off from the affected Parts, so as to give them Opportunity of recovering their former

Tone.

And indeed almost all Physicians agree, that Evacuations are proper in this Disease, when the Patients apply in time for Cure, that is in the very first Approaches of it, and would be so afterwards also, were it not for the Inconveniencies that are found to attend the usual Method of Bleeding, Purging,

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Purging, Vomiting, & fuch as exceeding ly weak ning the Patient, whose Strength is already much wasted, and the causing a surcher Colliquation of the Humours, for which reason the Cure of an advanced Philips, is seldom or never attempted by those Methods; but the Opportunity of evacuating the Humours, being as they imagine lost, the entire Cure of the Distemper is also desipaired of

"It often happens to Confumptive Per! " fons, (fays: Morton) that either from Want, " Covetouinels, or elfe an Aversion to " Physick, taking the Beginning of a Con-" fumption for an Ordinary Cold, that " will go away of its own Accord, they wery feldom ask the Advice of Phylicians in the first Degree of the Distemper, when it may be easily cured by Evacuse ations, &c. But contenting themselves with I know not what Receipts of old Women and Empericks, they squander away their precious Time, fcarcely defito ing the Affiltance of a Physician, untill by reason of the Increase of the Hectick Fever, and the Lofs of their Strength, they are plainly uncapable of Evacua-" tions, which yet are very necessary to " the just and regular Cure of this Distem-We must cherefore outell to Baragate

From what has been faid, I think it evidently appears, that Evacuations are no L 2 ceffary cellary for the absolute Cure of Consumptions, but the greatest Dissiculty is no find out such a Method of Evacuation, as can be born by the Patients even in an advanced Phibis, regard being had to the weak State we commonly find them in, and that will not be accorded with the Inconveniencies that have been taken Notice of

Bleeding in this Distemper, is very often found to diminish the Patient's Strength exceedingly, and is therefore never to belattempred, unless in a small Quantity out upon entering into a proper Courfe of Remedies, or in the Cafe of a manifest duffammation of the Blood or some particular Pant, as in Pleuretick, or Periphermonick Fevers, Augina or Quinty, &c. in which Coles, Bleeding is do far from weak ming Confumptive Patients, that I have observed they have apparently become fronger afterrit, and bore the Repetition in pretty large Proportions to very great Advantage, tho before, and after such inflammatory Disposition of the Juices, the very fame Parients? could by and means bear once Bleeding, tho' in a fmall Quantity, without very great Proftration of Strength, and manifest Disadvantageluger bus flui er

We must therefore direct to Bleeding with the utmost Caution and Circumspedion, not promise tously to all Patients, or

no Han

Chapallo of Confundations. 191
analytimes, that prove of the Cale may refent Gircumhances of the Cale may require 1000 bed and Annapass of store of the Cale o

As to Vorticing in a Phthisis, it some times cultainly proves very fervices ble because besides cleaning the Stomagha and evacuating its Contensy it promotes Expectoration, by the Shock it gives to the Breaft and all it contains to but as the Patients can fearcely bear a frequent Repetition of fuch a rough Method of Evapuation as Voniting for the most part provess and as fomenimes the violent straining of the Patient under that Operation, is of all Confequence to the Lungs, do do not much approve of it, moles in some particular Cases, where the Stomach is very foul, and in the very Beginning of the Diftemper and when Bleeding has been peemiled on voris

In respect to purging by Scool, we confinally find that even one Dose of the commonly prescribed Catharticks, causes present Sickness. Disorder and great. Weakness, when given to Persons who are in full Strength, and therefore must be supposed exceedingly to exhaust the Spirits and waste the Strength, of Patients who are in advanced Consumptions, and thereby certainly do more harm, than the Evacuation would do good.

in this Discase, the of admirable Use to absolve

absolve the Fits of the putrid Intermitting Fever, yet can never be esteemed proper as a general evacuating Method of Cure for a Phihis, because it exceedingly wastes the Spirits and diminishes the Strength, makes the Patient very susceptible of Cold, and is aprecipated and fuse the Blood too much; besides, we find Persons in Consumptions too liable to nocturnal and profuse Sweating of their own Accord, to need any Medicines to be given for that purpose, unless as above; mentioned to take off Fits of the Fever.

Purging by Urine, is undoubtedly of very great Service, but must never be wholly rely'd upon, as a sufficient Method of Evacuation in this Diftemper; for the we find some Medicines cause amuch greater Discharge of Urine than others, (whence they receive the Name of Diureticks) yet they cannot always be depended upon, to cause such a certain Disress and it is well known to those who are skill'd in Medicine, that the furest Diureticks are plentiful Quantities of small Liquors: Rurging by Urine therefore, tho very ferviceable as an Auxiliary, must not be insisted upon as a Principal Method of Evaduation, least we deceive our felves and injure our Paly do more harm, than the Ryacemeir

Bliffers, and Issues, may be of great use in a Phibiss, but as the former many times inflame the Blood very much, and by that means Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 153 means do more harm, than the Discharge of Humours by them do good, and the latter occasion so small a Discharge, and that out of the small Vessels only, that I believe all the Judicious will allow, we must not rely upon either of em as a sufficient Method of Evacuation, no more than we can upon the Evacuation of Humours through the Nostrils, by the help of Sternutatory or sneezing Medicines, which I look upon rather hurtful than beneficial in this Disease.

The general Method of Evacuation in a Phthisis, ought in my Opinion to be confiderable, constant, or at least very frequent, yet gentle, neither weak ning the Patient, causing a further Colliquation of the Juices, or occasioning Confinement or any other Inconvenience.

Now tho' I have mentioned the Disadvantages, that commonly attend Cathartick or Purging Medicines as usually administred, and which even of the milder kind, if frequently repeated, can scarcely be born by healthful Persons without manifestly weaking their Constitution, yet I think gently drawing off, and daily evacuating the Humours by Stool, per Ipierasis, and by such Remedies as prove rather Stomachick Laxatives, than rough Catharticks, may come up to the general Method of Evacuation I have been speaking of, and which yimon

and Men Theory Ohap. IV. 154 look upon to be better than any other that can be contrived b There is no one well skill'd in Pharmacy who does not know, that even force of the strongest Ozthartick or Purging Medicines that the Materia Medica affords, under proper Management, become little more than barely Alterative, and the Benefits that refult from them in that Condition, often greatly exceed what could be expected from other alterative Medicines, or from themselves were they administred as strongly Pur-The general Method of Evacuationvires

This is the gentle and easy Method of Evacuation I would recommend, and which may be so order'd, as not to require more than ordinary Observance of an exact Regimen, or occasion the least Disorder at Stomach, Uneasiness or griping in the Bowels, but give about two or at most three Motions in a Day, and thus gently drain off the colliquated Fluids and relieve the affected Parts, without disordering or weak'ning the Body in the least; but by freeing it from its oppressive Load of Humours, rather enable every Part of the Machine, to perform its proper Function, with greater Ease and more seeming Alacrity.

And here we have an Opportunity of making Choice of such Catharricks, as we may conceive have a tendency to correct,

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. mornify, or excipate, whatever we may Appole to be the Effential Cause of a Philippe, and by that means alone in fome degree, answer more than one Intention at once; and whilst we are thus Evacuating the Offending Humours we may also give Anodynes with the greater freedom, co relieve the prefling Symptoms, and may even blend them together as the Cale may require, as also such other Remedies, as tend to ftrengthen the Stomach, (to which we ought to have very great regardy eftablish a good Texture of the Blood, and prevent the further Colliquation of the we have not only room and poposbiolin

Advantages, such as cleaning the Stomach and Bowels, and evacuating what is fit to be exonerated, without any Inconvenience, increasing the Appetite to Food, (which all will allow to be of mighty service) relieving the Lungs from their oppressive Flux of Humours, and certainly preventing Nocturnal and Emaciating Sweats, as also a Colliquative Districts of Loofeness, so much and so justly dreaded in Consumptions.

And here likewise we have an Opportunity of administring Balsamick and healing Remedies, even whilst we are evacuating the Humours, as well as afterwards, and that to much better Purpose, and so

and New Theory Chap. IV. as to take place fooner, and more certainly than as usually exhibited, without first diminishing the Juices, and lessening the Turgescency of the Vessels, by a proper Method of Evacuation Hide box sone is

Anti-hectick Medicines, Stomachicks, Pe-Aorals, and also such Remedies as we judge most proper to encounter with, and extirpate the Effential Cause of the Discase, may likewife at the same time be prerend to disengation the Stomach, / chedital

And during the time of carrying on this general Method of Evacuation, without Diforder or Confinement of the Patient, we have not only room and opportunity to Bridle and Curb any fevere Symptom, or threatning Disturbance, but also by proper Medicines, of various kinds, correct the original Cause of the Discale, heal the Ulcer in the Lungs, and remove every Symptom, fo as finally to Cure the Distemper for 'sgnul only guiverler (soiv

This Method of gently evacuating the Humours by Stool, however, it may startle fome People, will yet be found much more ferviceable, and less inconvenient, generally speaking, than any other Method whatever, provided it be managed with Discretion, and with such due Precaution as

ing Remedies, even wallh we stiliuparesi-

Neither am I alone in my Sentiments concerning this Matter; for Dr Sydenbams who

Chap. IV. of Confumptions. who never recommended any thing, but what he had sufficiently experienced, approved also of a Method of Evacuation, very near the same of what I have been speaking of, as appears in his Processus Integri before quoted, where treating of a Cough and Phihis, and after prescribing Pectoral Remedies, he says,

But if the Cough fubmits not to thefe " Medicines, (more especially if it is at-

"tended with a Fever, or comes after a Pleurify or Peripheumony) in these Cases, it will be to no Purpose to trust to

" Pectoral Medicines, for as much as the

" Cure must be perform'd by Bleeding and

" Purging.

And under the Head of a Tabes or Confumption, after describing the Method and Medicines usually advised, he again fays,

" The Cure of this Disease in my Judgment, will be best and most happily ef-

" fected by this Method; first let Blood be

drawn from the Arm, then let the Belly be purged continually for three Days——

" and intermitting the Space of two or

" three Days, (as the Nature of the Cafe

"may require) let the Purgation be re-"peated again, and that as often as shall be needful until the Symptoms are ei-

" ther wholly vanished or very much di-" minished.

belinger

Thus

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Thus we see Sidenbarn, whose Candons and Faithfulness no one I believe will difficult, declar'd for gentle and frequent Purging in Confumptions, as the best and most effectual Method of Evacuation: And indeed, drawing off the Humours by Stool in a somewhat more gentle manner than he has advised, and with all the Regards and Restrictions I have mentioned, is what I have amply experienced to be exceedingly successful in this Disease; which Experience, is to me much more confirming, than all the Reasoning in the World would be without it.

And I do aver, that several of my Patients, from being extremely lean, and very much emaciated, have plainly gather'd Strength, and become very plump and fleshy, even whilst they were under such an Evacuating Course of Medicine as I have

advifed.

Yet every one must not attempt to pursue this Method, there being a great deal of Nicety in it, many Observations to be first made, and a world of Care and Precaution to be taken; for should Persons, but indifferently skill'd in Diseases and Medicine, immediately put Consumptive Patients into this Evacuating Course, without having such a thorough Knowledge of, and strict Regard to, all the Degrees and Symptoms of a Phthisis, as to be persectly apprised

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 159 apprised of whatever may contra-indicate its Use, such as a severe intermitting Fever, or where the Consumption is very Acute, in its last State, or where there is a Colliquative Diarrhea, &c. which require other Methods to be first taken, they will manifestly do much Mischief, and endanger the Lives of their Patients.

This general Method of Evacuation therefore, that I have recommended in Confumptions, must be prescribed and directed with abundance of Circumspection, and must be understood to be proper only in such as are Chronick, or at least not very Acute, where nothing contra-indicates, and where the Patient's Strength will admit of its use; the indeed there are abundantly more Consumptive Persons able to bear this gentle Evacuating Method, than most People, or the Patients themselves, are apt to believe, and of this my Experience also convinces me.

And truly there is little Hopes of refloring Consumptive Persons to Health, whose Distemper is so very Acute, or who are so very far gone, as to be unable to admit of this Method, or at least cannot by other proper means, be quickly brought to be able to bear it, which many more of them may, than is imagined.

Que tine too common Brror of the Great

Besides

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Belides this general Method of Evacuation that I have advanced, Diureticks, and also an Alterative Course must be prescribed, as before-mentioned, and Endeavours must be nied to mortify, what we may conjecture to be the Original Cause of the Discase, whether it consists in the Viscidity of the Fluids, or their being too Acid or Alkalious, or loaded with poignant, acrid Salts, fix d or Volatile, inimicable Animalicula, oc. And for this purpose I esteem six'd Antimonial Medicaments, and some other Minerals; Stomachick Bitters also, may prove of great Service, as likewise some Chymical Salts.

And whilst we are doing this, Regard must also be had to the Attendant Symptoms; those that are most urgent must be alleviated, and here, besides contemperating and sebrifuge Remedies, &c. as the Case may require, we are obliged sometimes to call in Opiates to our Assistance, which, how much soever some exclaim against them, are of exceeding Benefit when used with Discretion and Judgment, the like other great Medicines, as Steel, the Peruvian Bark, Antimoniates, and Mercurials, when given improperly and unskilfully, are very pernicious.

Pectoral Medicines likewise, of various kinds, the not to be singly rely'd on for Cure, (the too common Error of the Great

chap. IV. of Consumptions. 161 as well as little Vulgar) are yet of great use as Auxiliaries in a Philips: Those of them that are Incrassating; are Serviceable when the Desluxion on the Lungs is crude and thin, and those that are Attenuating, where the Matter to be spit up, is thick and Viscous; so Detergents, and Expectorating Remedies are sometimes very useful, as at other times are those that are lubricating and smoothing; absorbents, testaceous Pouders, fix'd Alkalies, and also mild Acids, are likewise sometimes very requisite.

As to Balfamicks, whatever fome may fay to the contrary, they are of noble Efficacy when properly Exhibited, and being given after or even during the time of Evacuation, (as the skilful Physician may judge necessary) will prove ten times more Beneficial and Effectual for the Cure of an Ulcer in the Lungs, than otherwise they possibly can, and that for the Reasons mentioned in Page 147 aforegoing.

But throughout the whole Course of Cure, we must always take especial Care to keep the Head and Stomach of the Patient in good Order, which in my Opinion we have much better Opportunity of doing whilst we are pursuing the Evacuating Method I have advanced, than any other whatever.

have adviced, mult be varied from time to

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Another thing that we must have a principal Regard to, is not to load our Patients. with too many Medicines; for to speak the Truth, that Method has often done great Mischiet to Consumptive Persons: We must also, as much as conveniently we can, contrive our Remedies fo, as not to be irksome to the Patient, but as pleafant, or at least as little disagreeable to the

Palate as possible.

Whilst I am speaking of the general Method of Cure for Confumptions, it may not be improper to give my Opinion concerning sweet or sugar'd Medicines; which as on one Hand I do not, according to fome, fo very much esteem, as to expect any great Advantage from them, as fuch, fo on the other hand, I think they deferve not to be so exceedingly decry'd, as by many they have been; their exorbitant use may hurt the Stomach, pall the Appetite, foul the Glands, dre when a more moderate Use of them may prove Beneficial; bur as we find that with some Persons they agree very well, and with others very ill, so particular Regard must be had to their Agreement or Disagreement with every individual Patient, as indeed is requilite in respect to almost every Medicine that is prescribed.

This general Method of Cure that I have advised, must be varied from time to time, Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 16; time, as occasion may require, and the E-vacuating Part of it, be either increased or diminished, be continued or wholly omitted, according to the Condition of the Patient, and as the prudent Physician shall judge proper.

The Medicines also, must be frequently altered as we see necessary, and great Care must be taken that each particular Remedy is good in its kind; this is the more requisite, because it is certain there is sull as much difference in Medicines, bearing the same, as well in real Goodness as in Price, as there is in any one Commodity bought and sold.

I lay so much stress upon this last particular, that it is one great Reason of my always giving my own Medicines in this Distemper, which however it may give Distaste to some, and leave room for others to pass ill-natur'd Resections, concerns me not, since by that means I can be the more sure of their Goodness, and the better de-

pend upon their Efficacy.

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During this Course of Remedies, proper Exercise must also be used, and that more or less, according to the Strength of the Patient, State of the Disease, &c. And here it may not be amiss to observe, that Consumptive Persons for the most part are able to use a great deal more Exercise than themselves many times think possible, and that

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to much more Advantage, than they are

commonly aware of; and perhaps it would not be wrong to affert, that there is such a Thing as running away from some Chronick Discases, and from this I am treating

of, more especially.

Where People labouring under this Diftemper, are continually fitting still, mufing on, and lamenting their own sickly
Condition, and constantly confine themfelves to their Houses and Chambers, (unless absolutely obliged to it, as sometimes they are, when an Inflammatory
Fever invades, or the putrid Intermitting
One is severe, or when they draw near to
the last State of the Disease) they take the
ready Way to promote the Distemper, inftead of their own Health, as the Consequence too generally evinces.

Whereas those who exert themselves, and make use of what remaining Strength they have, in proper Exercise, and at the same time steadily pursue the Method I have proposed, which requires not Consinement, and are regular in their Diet and way of Living, cannot, humanly speaking, fail of recovering their Pristine Health and

Strength.

So much has been said by the Ingenious Fi Faller, (in his Treatise, intituled, Medicina Gymnastica) concerning the great Advantage and Efficacy of Bodily Exercise, that

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 165 that I am satisfied whoever reads him, will with Pleasure be thoroughly convinced of

the Utility of it.

And of all others, that of riding on Horseback, in the manner of Travellers and not too furiously, is certainly the most excellent; for constant Experience teaches, that when by that Exercise the Body shall seem tired, the Spirits at the same time will be plainly invigorated; the Strength, instead of being diminished, be increased, and the Mind be easy, tranquil and pleasant; which Advantages cannot be faid equally to occur from walking, tho' of great Service too, where the other cannot be comply'd with, for whoever becomes weary by that Exercife, finds his Spirits dislipated and wasted also in Proportion; the Reason of which is plain, for every time we voluntarily extend and contract our Muscles, as we necessarily do, when we exercise our Limbs in Walking, it is at the Expence of the Spirits, more or less, or of that Power or Strength by which they are to alternately extended and contracted: Whereas the Exercise of the Body on Horseback, requires very little, or no voluntary Motion of our Muscles, wherefore the Spirits are not distipated or diminished, but indeed refreshed, and the Nerves strengthened, as we always and a givent mony Perlons of this

A Kew Theory . Chap. IV. 166

Before I quit this Head, it may be proper to take Notice of what I look upon, as a great Misfortune, and that is, that even those who esteem this Exercise, do not often make use of it to Advantage, especially those who reside in London, and the Reason is, that they neither ride constantly or regularly, as they ought to do.

When they first begin the Exercise, they are commonly fond enough of it; but if they ride out without Company, then after having once visited the adjacent Places to the Town, they become indifferent, do not much care to go to the same again, and for want of new Places at a convenient distance, are very easily put by their Intention of Riding, and are rather pleas'd with any thing that happens to prevent them, than glad to take hold of every Opportunity of getting on Horseback; and thus the Exercise is neglected, or at least much seldomer used than is requisite.

On the other hand, if they ride out in Company, they too frequently either ride too long together, or too violently by Fits and Starts, or perhaps are tempted to drink, &c. and thereby trustrate themfelves of the Good, they would otherwife

receive.

That these are the Inconveniencies attending a great many Persons of this Town who 1901 B

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 167 who Ride, I believe all Gendemen who keep Saddle Horses, very well know.

Riding out a few Miles only, once or twice a Week, which some content themselves with, cannot be expected to answer the End, any more than Riding too hard, that is too violently, or too many Miles in a Day, so as to be exceedingly fatigued, or quite tired, and then omit the Exercise for a Week or Fortnight afterwards, can be supposed to be serviceable.

Some way therefore should be found out, for Persons who are indisposed, to avoid all the Inconveniencies above mentioned, and to make the Exercise of Riding pleasant, tho without Company, constant, by a kind of Necessity, and always Re-

gular. mile to stoll on no old in those

And the best Method that I know of, and which even People who have continual Business in Town, may comply with, is to keep their Families in the Country, at about Eight, Ten, or Twelve Miles Distance from London, and constantly go thisther every Evening, and return to Town early every Morning, and that as long as any Indisposition attends them.

Thus they will in a manner quickly Cheat themselves into a regular use of the most Beneficial Exercise in the World, and, which is of more Service than many imagine, have their Thoughts more interest.

M 4

and New Theory Ohap, W upon taking Horse for the sake of getting to their Families in the Evenings, and to their Affairs in Town in the Mornings. than upon Riding for their Health's fake tho they are all the time, in that very respect, reaping the great Advantage of it. Their Minds also, will be much better entertain'd whilst they are on Horseback this way, which is a kind of Business, than if they were only riding out to take the Air, and perhaps be so very indifferent, as scarcely to know or care to what Place they are for Perions who are indusord,

going.

This noble Exercise of the Horse will be attended with exceeding Advantage, and all the defired Success, if it be constantly and for a great while continued, and will occasion little or no loss of Time; for whatever Difficulty of that kind, or of the Trouble of it, that some People may be apt to form to themselves, there is really little or nothing in it; for after three or four Days that it becomes familiar to them, they'll affuredly find the Trouble of getting on Horseback, and the loss of Time in Riding fo very trifling, as not to be worth mentioning, modust butte noishow lbal vnst

I am the more earnest in pressing Confumptive People to this Exercise, and in the manner I have proposed, because I know the Benefit of it to be exceeding great : By it. and a few well adapted Remedies, as the Cale

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. 169
Case may require, and in the Method before mentioned, I am consident many Persons now look'd upon as incurable, may
be restor'd to Health and Strength, and as
I may say to a new Life.

But fuch as are determined to enter upon this habitual Course of Riding, and who have not been used to that Exercise, ought either for a few Days before they begin their Evening and Morning short Journeys. to ride out two or three Miles and back again very gently, fo as to enure themselves to Riding by Degrees: Or elfe, when they begin their small Journeys, they must be very Careful to Ride more than ordinarily Gentle, and even to rest now and then by the way, till by a few Days use the Exercise is become familiar to them: And by this Means they will escape being Riff and fatigued, as is common to most Persons on their beginning any kind of Exercise, to which they have not been acby this most excelent Exercibemostan

Those whose Affairs happen to be so Circumstanc'd, as not to admit of their complying with the Method of Riding I have advised, by reason of the Expence of it, would do well to form themselves if possible, into some Busness that will require their being much on Horseback, that so they may reap the great Advantage the daily moderate use of this most beneficial

Exercise

Becreile affords, in respect to their Health, and at the same time make it contribute to

wards increasing their Fortune won enot

Sydenbum, had fuch a wonderful Esteem for Riding on Horseback in this Distemper, that he tells us, "Of all the Remedies that have been sound out, the most excellent and efficacious, is for the Patient to take long and far Journeys on Horseback. It is also to be observed, that such as have already past their Juvenile Age, must spend more time in this Extercise, than if they were Boys or young Men. And truly (adds be) the Peruvian Bark is not a much more certain Remeted to Agues, than, in this Age, Riding is for a Phthisis or Consumption of the Lungs.

And again he fays, "But that which bears away the Palm in the Cure of this Discase, is, that the Sick every Day

Rides on Horfeback.

By this most excellent Exercise in the manner I have advised, which cannot e-nough be praised, the Patient will enjoy the Benefit of the Country Air to Persection; intentible Perspiration also, will be admirably promoted; for all the Pibres composing the Capillary Vessels, undergoing innumerable Shocks, are thereby brought into strong and very frequent Vibrations, by which means, whatever obstructs them

Chap. IV. of Consumptions. Is is made fluxile and perspirable, and those slender and minute Canals are rendered free and clear, and become passable by the Fluids proper for Secretion, so that great Part of the Morbifick Matter, (whether so, meerly by its Viscosity, peculiar fermenting Nature, inflaming Particles, Acrid Salts, or inimicable Animalcula) is that way eliminated.

And as this Exercise of Riding, frees those fine Pipes and minute Passages from all Infarctions, so also it brings them to good Order, if they happen to be too lax, wide or open; and that by strengthening the Tone of the Fibres of which those Vessels are composed, and restoring their elastick or springy Force, before much weak'ned and diminish'd, by which means they are enabled sufficiently to contract themselves, and thereby straiten those Canals, so as to recover the Condition requisite in a State of Health.

Besides this Exercise of the Horse, a proper Diet is to be enjoin'd the Patient; but here I would not be understood to confine him only to this or that kind of Eatables and Drinkables, and to refrain all other sorts; for that would be to make a Medical Diet, occasion a miserable Life: Whilst People are obliged to one kind of Food, and in but just such a Quantity, and at certain Hours, without the least Variation.

A New Theory Chap. IV. Variation, be that Food, Quantity, and sta-ted Times what they will, the Thoughts of the Indispos'd Persons will be intensely and too much kept upon their Illness, than which nothing scarcely is more detrimental, because it constantly makes them Melancholly and Uneafy, which in Consumptions, is always attended with a Train of ill

Confequences.

But what I mean by a proper Diet, is only this, that the Patient in general should observe to eat Food of easy Digestion, and fuch as he has found to be agreeable to his Stomach, and to forbear fuch as is difficult of Digestion, as salted, hard and high feafon'd Meats: As to the Quantity, his Appetite must be the Regulator, with this Caution only, that he should rather eat little and often, than too much at a time; those who abstain from Food too long, commonly eat too eagerly, and fwallow their Meat without sufficient Mastication or Chewing, whereas those who eat as foon as their Appetite inclines them, and before it is very keen, are more moderate in every respect, and are not inclin'd to eat too fast, any more than they are to eat too much, whence the Food is not only much better comminuted or divided, before it is swallowed, but also a much larger Quantity of the Salival Juice is mix'd with ie, than otherwise would be, both which conChap. IV. of Confumptions. 173 contribute very much to a good Dige-stion.

It is also to be observed, that the most simple Diet is by much the most Advantagious, and that it is best to eat but of one Dish at a Meal salso that solid Food, of very easy Digestion, is most proper in the Evenings, as Food of a Liquid kind, such as Tea, Coffee, (very moderately drank, and never without eating a little Bread and Butter at the same time) Chocolate, Broth, and other Spoon Meat, is in the Mornings.

Most Shell Fish, particularly Oysters, Lobsters, and Cray-Fish, are very much commended, and are indeed exceeding good for Consumptive Persons, provided they are agreeable to the Palate, and set well upon the Stomach; for to that we must always have a particular Regard, as before

noted

A learned and ingenious Gentleman of the Profession, has lately very much praised Oysters in Diseases of the Lungs, and Consumptions, in the following Words.

There is in Oysters what will ansure with the several Indications in this Disconting Spits of the and Urine: This the Ancients knew, and therefore always recommended the Liquor of tem boyl'd up to Consumptive People, and such as "were

A New Theory o Chap. IV. were in the Cafe here before us. Tulpius both a famous Physician and a Burgomafter of Amfterdim, in his noble and elegant Book of Observations " lik 2. cap. 3. tells us the History of a Woman, who was entirely emaciated of and despair'd of and was recovered by the fole cating of Oysters, which she happen'd to have a findden Longing for. "And I my own felf (fays he) upon " reading of this Cure, try'd it in a young 4 Man in Depeford about five Years ago " in the same Case, and succeeded. And Wature seems to shew us the way, for " The hath provided a Plenty of Oysters " in Effex, which by a Common Obfervation, is the most invaded with Ditempers of the Lungs of all others in England, and perhaps in the whole always have a particular Regard, blioWife

Gellies of Hartshorn, Calves Feet, on are also greatly esteem'd, and are sometimes of Services but to build much upon these, and other highly nourishing and strength ning Things, as they are deem'd, is certainly wrong. If the Body is disposed to thrive, as it will upon memoving the Distemper, or even gaining Ground of it; any Food althost, of easy Digestion, three is agreeable to the Stomach, will afford sufficient Mourishment; but if it is not so disposed, or if there is not an Appetite to Food,

Chap. IV. of Consumptions.

Food and a good Digestion, the most nourishing Gellies, Soops and strengthening Estables that can be contrived, available nothing, but rather burden the Stomach, and prove more injurious, than Food that is much more simple in its Nature.

We must therefore first strike at the Dinstemper in good Earnest, abate its Fury, strengthen the Stomach, increase the Appetite to Food, and procure a good Dingestion by proper Medicines, in the manner I have already advised, before we can expect the Food the Patients eat, will nourish them so, as to increase their Flesh.

As to Drinkables, all frong and inflaming Liquors, more especially Drams, must be carefully avoided; however those who have been used to Wine, may some times be allow'd a Glass or two upon Occasion; for constant Drink at Meals, if a medicated One be not thought proper. or the Patients cannot like it, a sufficie ently hop'd, and well boil'd, home, brew'd, good small Beer, fresh, and new ther too new or stale, (notwitstanding some People's Invectives against all Malt Liquors) is very proper, provided they guard against drinking it in too large Quantities, as some Persons are apt 19 do. which nothing in their aranger

VI

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Before I quit this Subject, it may not be improper to give my Thoughts on a Milk Diet, so very much approv'd, by many in this and former Ages, for Consumptive Persons; concerning which, to speak truly; the I do not deny but it may prove ferviceable to some sew Particulars, yet I have not been able to discern such good Effects from it, in a true Phthisis, as to merit its being rely'd on for Cure.

I shall close this Discourse on Diet and the Patient's manner of living, with adviting all Consumptive Persons not to accultom themselves to late or very large Suppers, but to eat moderately, at least an hour and a half, or two Hours before they go to

Bed, and also to go to Bed early.

Sydenham, has long fince and very justly observed, that one hour's Sleep to weak and indispos'd People before twelve a Clock at Night, is much more beneficial than two after; and that in general, a few Hours Sleep, when Persons go to Bed early, will strengthen the Body and refresh them much better, than many Hours Sleep will do, when they go to Bed late.

By retiring early to Bed in the Eve-

By retiring early to Bed in the Evenings, the Patients receive also this further Benefit, viz. That they are the more inthird to rise early in the Mornings, than which nothing in their manner of Living

is of more real Service.

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By early rising, after about seven or eight Hours Rest in Bed, the Nerves are much strengthen'd and the Spirits restelled; all the Fibres are as it were new braced, invigorated and made more fit for tonick Motion whilst lying many Hours in Bed, and especially late in the Morning, weakens the Nerves, relaxes the Fibres, and enervates the whole Man: Sleeping in the Day time and quickly after Meals, is also certainly injurious.

Lam very tentible how hard it is for People who have been accultomed to long and late lying in Bed, to break themselves of that pernicious Habit; but were they once absolutely convinced of the certain ill Confequences that attend it, they would furely quit their Beds becomes in a Morning, with as much Resolution as a Man would by from the greatest known Evil.

The common Excuse that those make, who indulge themselves in that bad Cufforn, is, that having little or no Rest or Sleep in the Night time, should they deprive themselves of their Morning's Naps, by rising early, they should have little or no Sleep at all, and so suffer for want of that inestimable Blessing; not considering all the while, that it is their dozing so long in the Morning, that is the very Cause of their not sleeping at Night, as those who can prevail with themselves so far, as to sorego

Chap. IV. A New Theory forego that ill Habit, but for three or four

Mornings together, will affuredly find.
For suppose that those who delight so much in their Beds, should indeed have little or no Steep all Night, cas they commonly affert, the they are often militaken) yet, even then, it is best for them to rise betimes in the Morning, by which Means they may almost insure to themselves sound and good Sleep the following Night, and fo pollibly every Night for the future, by relolately continuing to trie early every

Morning.

But fome are to very much inflaved to their Morning or father Forenoon Slumbers, that notwithstanding they are sensible of the Injury lying in Bed so long does them, and are appriled of all the Advantages of early riling, and altho they often politively relotive not to indulge themselves any more in the former permitions Custom, yet they cannot break themselves of it; their Morning Thoughts, in spite of all their Resolutions, being widely different from their Evening Intentions, although as soon as they are up, they every Day blame themfelves for being so infatuated, and as it were chain'd to their Beds, to their own

Prejudice.
Tis a well known, and well atteffed Story of a certain Nobleman, to whom hard Chap. IV. of Confumptions: 178
Drinking was more than ordinarily injurious, that he gave his Gentleman, whom he always kept near his Person for that Purpose, Liberty absolutely to force him from his Bottle and Company, notwithstanding all he should himself say or do to prevent it, whenever he perceived by certain Tokens that he had drank a sufficient Quantity; and that because he knew, when he had drank to such a certain Pitch, he had no command over his own Inclinations to think more, tho it always proved of very ill Consequence to him, which this Liberty given to his Gentleman effectually secured him from.

If those, who, contrary to their own Reason and Judgment, are so much inflav d to their Beds in a Morning as not to be able to break themselves of it, would in like manner give some one Person in their Families absolute Power to oblige them to rise early, it might likewise be a

good and very happy Expedient.

However, Extremes with respect to rifing early, as well as to eating and drinking, must be avoided, and in this, as in all other Things, Allowance must be made to some Patients, Women especially, according to their present Condition, and the particular Circumstances of their Case,

But in general as to Diet and Rest, the most regular Method is certainly for Peo-

ple to rife from Bed about Six or Seven in the Morning, to Breakfast about Eight or Nine. Dine between Twelve and One, Sup about Seven or Eight in the Evening, and to go to Bed about Tea; this, with proper Regard to what kind of Food they eat, or as before advised, and due Exercise in the Intervals, will be found of great Service to all Persons who are of weak Habits, and of tender and Consumptive Constitutions, and will go a great way towards strength ning, and making them more healthful and tobust.

Lying too het in Bed, and with too great

Lying too hot in Bed, and with too great a Weight of Bed-Cloaths, as also wearing too many Cloaths, and Flannel next the Skin (whatever some may think to the contrary) are likewise very detrimental to Consumptive People; however those who have been much used to them, must be very cautious in leaving them off, or altering their wonted Custom, and not attempt to do it all at once, but by Degrees, and in the most savourable or Summer Season.

By the punctual Observation of these sew easy Rules, in relation to Exercise, Eating, Drinking, and Sleeping, not only Consumptive Patients, but also those Persons who are afflicted with Hypochondriack Melancholly, great Anxiety or Uneasiness of Mind, Hysterick Fits or Vapours, or may

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Chap IV. of Confumptions. 181 with very little Medical Affiliance be re-

they are come alminish isshed of beath Hirlierto I have been treating of the Me thod of Cure, Exercise, Diet and manner of Living in general, proper for People labouring under Chronick or Slow Confumptions of the Lungs. As to the particular Method of Cure requilite in every Milinet Degree of a Phihifis, of from its very first Approaches to its last State; the pecutiar manner of treating the Fever when it is only a simple Hectick, and when it is compounded; what must be done in the continual Peripheumonick or Inflammatory Pever and in the Putrid Intermitting One; also the direct Management proper in spis ting of Blood, and Acute Confumptions, and likewise how the Method I have advised must be varied in some of the particular Symptomatick Ones, may be expedient another Trace, defigned quickly for the Prefs, wherein I shall also consider whether there is any such thing as a real Spe-cifick for this Distemper, which without Regard to the Method before advised, will cure it, as the Peruvian Bark does Agues. you In the mean rime it may be necessary to add something to what I have in the Arst Chapter taken Notice of and which is really to be very much regretted, and that is, the great Neglech many Confumpine Perfons are gulliyof in not applying

for

for a regular Cure of the Distemper before, they are come almost to the very last Degree of it; for it too often happens, as Morton says, that "By Neglect this Disease for the most part proves saral, Consumptive People seldom imploring Esculpius's Aid before the Distemper has run on so far as to be a satal Case, and then they in vain expect Miracles from the Art of Physick, when it is more convenient for them to have the good Counsel of a Dissipation, about the surres Salvation of their Souls, and the Advice of a Lawyer, as bout making their last Wills:

Now altho' I am not of the Opinion, that Confumptions are incurable at the time or near to foon, as many others think them, yet certain it is, that the fooner the Patients are put into a regular Course for Cure, the fooner and more certainly will the Di-

stemper be effectually overcome.

One great Reason why Consumptive Persons delay to apply to a Physician for a regular Cure, is, that almost every Priend they meet with, especially of the Person which are persuading them to try this or that particular Cough Remedy, that they are peculiarly food of, and which they affert has done Wonders in Consumptions, by which Means the unfortunate Patients are many times drill'd on from the Use of one trifling Gough Medicine to another.

Chap. IV. of Consumptions.

till the Distemper continually gaining Ground on them, is come to the last State, and the best Opportunity for Curing it, is

apparently loft fire on time another byis

How People come to be fo miliaken in the Efficacy of the Remedies they advise to (fince it cannot be supposed they would knowingly abuse their Friends, by recommending what they have no Opinion of themselves) may very probably happen. thus That fome of their Family or near Acquaintance, upon catching a severe Gold, having been troubled with a violent Catarrhous Cough, which for want of Judgment, the Patient being much individed with it, they mistook for a real Confump. tive One, and which upon taking fuch the particular Remedy became better, and the Patient quickly after well, the Medicine from that time is cry'd up for a never falling One in Confumptions of the Lungs, is hugg das a mighty Family Secret, and recommended to their real Confumptive Briends, as what may be absolutely relyth ing willing to believe, take it for fome time, and after that, it may be another, and then another, recommended in the like manner, will by Experience, idead. ly bought by the Lot of 10 much precious Time, they too late find the Infig. nificancy

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prificancy of fuch of the medies, hill not would be a more or the median of the median or the median of the

Another Reason why many Consumptive Persons omit to apply for Cure in time, is, that they mistake their awas Case, and not being able to distinguish the Dissertations Cough, often think a true Phiblis, that they are actually afflicted with, to be only a great Cold, and their Cough no other chan an ordinary one, which will soon go away of it self, and so neglect to seek for a regular Cure, till they are plainly brought to Death's Door.

helHence it lappears how very necessary it is for People afflicted with any Diforder of the Breaft and Lungs to advise quickly with a skilful Phylician, lince ir requites more dithinguisting Judgment, to know whether the Cough they are troubled with is truly Confumptive, or only barely Gatanthous, than it can be reasonably supposed themfelves are Masters of and indeed should it Be lonly othe lesters they have not much les Reason to apply for good Advice and to enter into a proper Method of Cuttenlince Catarahous Coughs, ill managed, losten sura no real Confumptive Ones, and the Hatients by that means are precipitated into nan Alcure and very dangerous Phthis before they cious Time, they too late find offer to all oT nificancy Chap. IV. of Consumptions.

very common one, and that is, the Rear of Expence, which deters many from advising with a Physician, till thy are almost past hopes of Recovery; Ithis Morton has also well observed, where he tells us, "The "Patient (who commonly fets a lower "Price on himself than any thing of e) for

" fear of Charges, comes to defire the Phy-

" fician's Advice too late.

Those therefore who are wise, and are apprised of the satal Consequences of this worst and most miserable of Diseases, a Phthisis, or Consumption of the Lungs, ought surely to apply for a regular Cure in time, and rather long before there is any apparent Danger, than tarry one Moment too late; it being much better to err on the right side, than on the wrong, in all Things, but more especially in a Case of such Moment, and so very deplorable, as that of a Consumption really is.

I shall conclude these Papers with observing, that the Method of Cure I have advanced, if directed by one who knows how to manage it in every Respect to the Advantage of the Patient, to vary the Medicines as there may be occasion, and to quicken or restrain the evacuating Course as may be necessary, will not only assured by cure many Persons languishing under a

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